BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " " 6 00

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscrib ers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 17. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1861. NO. 30.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,			1 00
Do.	do. 2	do	1 25
Do.	do. 3	do	1 50
Do.	do. 3	months without change,	4 00
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

WILLIAM BUGARY,
ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, Goldsboro', will furnish Designs and Specifications for Public and Private Building, with full practical working Drawings, which shall combine constructional solidity, convenience of arrangement, and beauty of form and color, with economy. He will furnish those intending to build, with a knowledge of the appearance, arrangement, and cost of all improvements they may wish to make.
Office third door South of Griswold's Hotel.
Dec 20, 1860. 17-1y*

CLARK & TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, & dealers in *Lime, Plaster, Cement and Hair*,
NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Solicit consignments of *Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, Corn, Bacon, Timber*, &c.
REFER TO
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
John Dawson, Pres't Wil. Branch Bank of N. C., do. do.
W. H. Jones, Cashier Branch Bank Cape Fear, Raleigh, do.
Nov. 15, 1860. 12-tf

GEO. ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office at I. T. Alderman's Store.
Prompt attention paid to business, and solicits patronage from his country friends.
Aug. 30. 1-10m*

T. H. McKOY & CO.,
GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 23d, 1860. 52-tf

W. H. ALLEN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 23d, 1860. 196-1w—35-tf

R. C. JOHNSON,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
A share of the patronage in above line is respectfully solicited. Prompt personal attention will be given to all orders entrusted to his care.
April 26th, 1860 35-1y*

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 9, 1860.—158&29.

JOHN STOKLEY, ALEX. OLDHAM.
STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

FRENCH'S HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
CITY OF NEW YORK.
SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY.
City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort street,
(Opposite City Hall.)
Meals as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the House.
N. B.—Beware of Runners and Hackmen, who say we are full.
R. FRENCH, Proprietor.
Nov. 1, 1860. 10-1y

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Ladies's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner Market and Second Streets,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention.
May 31, 1860. 40-tf

C. POLVOGT,
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.
Nov. 11th, 1859 11— •

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water street.
Nov. 24th, 1859. 1y

EDWIN A. KEITH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of each.
His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale; no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.
Oct. 4th, 1859.

J. W. SMITH, JOHN MCLAURIN.
SMITH & McLAURIN,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFER TO
John Dawson, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.
September 20, 1860.—4-1y

EDWARD McPHERSON.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 12th, 1859. 50-tf

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 17th, 1859. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market Sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Gen. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
Jno. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
" D. Bush, " " " " Salem, do.
Jno. Ell Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

NOTICE.

WE TAKE THIS METHOD of informing the community that we have our new, comfortable and well finished, and are now prepared to take charge of all Negroes sent to our care. We pay as high prices as times will afford. Strict attention paid to Negroes put in our care for sale, but no advances made until times get better. Always put your Negroes where they will get plenty to eat and good lodgings.
BARDEN & PETERSON.
W. BARDEN, E. PETERSON.
Jan. 31, 1861. 19-tf

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS WHATSOEVER, are hereby forewarned against trespassing upon any of my lands in the county of New Hanover, Bladen or Duplin, by cutting timber, digging up and carting off lightwood, or any other kind of wood; feeding hogs, ranging stock, hunting for wild hogs with or without dogs, as the full rigor of the law will be enforced against any person or persons trespassing in the above or any other ways whatsoever.
ELISHA J. ANDERS.
Jan. 24th, 1861. 22-3m

DR. WILL. D. SOMERS,
HAVING PREPARED HIMSELF TO MEET THE VARIOUS exigencies of his profession, and permanently located at Lillington, N. C., tenders his services to the citizens of the village and surrounding country, and hopes, by a conscientious discharge of the duties of his vocation, to merit the confidence and patronage of the public.
May be found, when not engaged, at his Office, opposite the Masonic Lodge.
Orders left with Messrs. Blumenthal & Co., will be promptly attended to. [Aug. 31, 1860.—1-tf

Schools.

ATLANTIC SCIENTIFIC & MILITARY INSTITUTE.
CAROLINA CITY, N. C.
HAVING secured the services of WILLIAM A. HERRING, Esq., to take charge as Principal of this Institute, we take pleasure in informing the public that the first session will begin March 18th, 1861.
Mr. Herring is eminently qualified to be in charge of an Institution of this kind. He is a *practical* teacher and engineer—was educated at Prof. N. B. Webster's Military Institute, and at the University of Virginia, and is a graduate in the Scientific Department of both these Institutions.
His advantages for a knowledge of *Agricultural Chemistry* have been very superior, and special attention will be paid to that department of science.
While this is also a Classical School, it is intended to be made a superior Scientific and Military Institute.
The expenses will be one hundred and forty dollars ($140) per session This amount includes tuition, board, room rent, room furniture, lights, washing, books and stationery, and military uniform.
Day scholars will also be received in the Institute.
For further information address the Principal at "Carolina City."
JNO. A. PARRATT,
R. F. BRIGHT, } Directors.
W. H. CUNNINGGIM,
Dr. E. L. PERKINS, Secretary.
March 7th, 1861. 28-3m

CLASSICAL AND MILITARY SCHOOL.
UNION ACADEMY, NEW HANOVER CO., N. C.,
C. W. MCCLAMMY, PRINCIPAL,
D. J. MOORE, ASSISTANT.
THE SPRING SESSION of this Institution will open on Thursday, 21st of February. The course of instruction will be designed to prepare students for College, or for the practical duties of life. The Military Department will be under the direction of a gentleman of experience and ability.
TERMS PER SESSION OF 20 WEEKS:

Tuition in Elementary branches,	$ 9 00
" " higher English,	12 50
" " Languages and higher Mathematics,	15 00

Board from $6 to $8 per month.
No deduction except in case of protracted illness. Students coming by the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road will stop at Magnolia, from which place they can get a conveyance. For further particulars address the Principal at Harrell's Store, New Hanover county, N. C.
February 14. 25-6w*

GROVE ACADEMY, KENANSVILLE, N. C.
S. W. CLEMENT, Principal. DICKSON MALLARD, Ass't.
THE next Session of this School will begin on the 3d of September, 1860.
TERMS PER SESSION:

Board, including every thing, per month,	$ 8 00 to 10 00
Tuition in Elementary Branches,	12 50
" in higher English,	16 00
" in Languages and higher Mathematics	21 00
Contingent Fee,	1 00

Deductions made at the option of the Principal.
July 19th, 1860. 47-tf

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.
John S. Davis, Guardian, vs. Seth Davis, Calvin Davis and others. } IN EQUITY.

IN THIS CASE it appears that Calvin Davis is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered, therefore, that notice be given by publication in some public newspaper, that unless the said Calvin Davis personally be and appear before the Judge of our said Court, at the Court to be held in Kenansville, on the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint filed as above-mentioned, that the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and set for hearing *exparte* as to him.
Witness my hand officially, 18th February, A. D., 1861.
JERE. PEARSALL, C. M. E.
Feb. 22, 1861. 142-1t—27-tc

Wanted.

NEGROES, NEGROES WANTED.
GENTLEMEN, your old customers are yet in market. All you who have NEGROES for sale, would do well to give us a call, or address
POWELL & McARTHUR, Clinton, N. C.
L. A. POWELL.
J. A. McARTHUR. [July 12, 1860—46-1y*

HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES.
THE SUBSCRIBER is in the market, and will pay the highest cash prices for *NEGROES* of any age suitable for the Southern market.
C. T. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., June 21, 1860. 43-1y*

Rewards.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.
FROM CASTLE HAYNE PLANTATION, on the North East river, on the 20th Feb. inst., a "BLACK FILLY," two years old this spring; she is of rather light frame, and well formed, with clean legs, and inclining to roan color, having some white hairs all over her body, and particulary about her face; the second back rib, on the right side has been broken, which has left a small lump.—I will pay a suitable reward to any one returning her to the above plantation, or to me in Town, and an additional reward of FIFTY DOLLARS for evidence sufficient to convict any one having stolen her. HENRY NUTT.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 25, 1861.—144-d1t—27-wtf.

$150 REWARD!
RUNAWAY

FROM THE SUBSCRIBERS on last Saturday night, the following negroes, viz: PETER, ELLIS JONES and LAVENIA. Peter is very stout built, weighs about 190 pounds, is about 5 feet 11 inches high, about 25 years old; he formerly belonged to Mr. N. F. Nixon, of New Hanover county. Ellis is about 21 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, jet black, and weighs about 175 pounds; he formerly belonged about Newbern, N. C., where his wife now lives, but more recently to Mr. C. R. Chadwick, of Brunswick county, who owns his brother.—Lavenia is a very stout woman, weighs about 150 pounds, is 20 years old, and formerly belonged to Mr. J. M. Fennell, of Sampson county.
Any person taking up either, or all of the above negroes and returning them to the subscribers in Wilmington, or confining them in jail so that we can get them, will receive fifty dollars for each, or one hundred and fifty for all of them. BARDEN & PETERSON.
Jan. 14, 1860. 108-1m—21-tf

$10 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about three months since, a negro woman named BRIDGETT. She walks lame, but quick, of dark complection, low built, aged about 35 or 40 years. She is supposed to be lurking on the Sound, in the neighborhood of Wrightsville. The above reward will be paid for her confinement in Wilmington Jail, or for her delivery to the subscriber.
An additional reward of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will be paid for information that will lead to the conviction of any person harboring said negro.
Aug. 2, 1860.—49-tf JERE. J. KING.

WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)
Wilmington, N. C.
L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,
BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill Work generally.
All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.
Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.
November 1th, 1859—11-1y.

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the President and Board of Directors of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road Company, for the issue of a certificate of stock for ten shares, in lieu of certificate No. 65, issued to David George, Sr., which has been lost or mislaid.
ALFRED SMITH.
March 14th, 1861. 29-6t*

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.
They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.
D. J. SOUTHERLAND.
JAMES C. COLEMAN.
August 1st, 1859. 2-tf

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

PLOUGHS of all descriptions, Nos. 6, 8, 10, 10½, 11, 11½, 12, 14, 16, 18, 50, 55, 60, 76 and 80; Eagle A, B, C, D, E and F, Hand and Garden Ploughs, Canal Barrows, Pitch Forks, Grindstones; Turpentine and other Axes; Shovels, Spades; Field, Rice and Grubbing Hoes; Castings, &c., &c., all stamped with the name of the best makers, and for sale at extravagantly low prices, at
WILSON'S,
Harness, Trunk, Saddlery, Leather and Oil Establishment,
March 4th. No. 5, Market st.

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

For Sale and to Let.

NOTICE.
I OFFER FOR SALE MY PLANTATION on Topsail Sound, 21 miles from Wilmington, containing 500 acres, 200 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and the best facilities for procuring mud for manuring of any plantation on the Sound. There are all necessary buildings on the premises. Also, my *STOCK, HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, CORN AND FODDER, PLANTATION TOOLS, BOATS AND SEINS.* Any person wishing to purchase would do well to call on the subscriber soon. Terms made easy. D. J. NIXON.
P. S.—If any person in the Southern Confederate States has a plantation that he wishes to exchange for the above, he would do well to call on me soon.
March 5th, 1861. 151-2t—28-3m*

TRUSTEE'S SALE.
CLINTON, N. C., Feb. 28th, 1861.
BY VIRTUE OF SUNDRY DEEDS OF TRUST, made by B. R. Hood to me, I will sell in this town, on Saturday, the 23d of March next, sundry Negroes, Houses, Lots, etc., specified in said deeds of trust. Terms made known on day of sale. T. M. LEE, Trustee.
Feb. 28th, 1861 147-1t—29-2t

LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 ACRES OF LAND, situated South of and immediately on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, 22 to 24 miles from Wilmington. Their advantages in regard to health, soil, timber, summer and winter range for stock, with the natural advantages and small expense of draining, cannot be excelled in the State. Having more land than I can use I am offering them at a lower price per acre than any in this section. These lands are pronounced by judges to be fine cotton lands. Persons wishing to examine the said lands will please address me at Westbrooks Post Office, Bladen county, N. C., stating the time they will be at Maxwell's Depot, on said road, and I will meet them there and show them the lands. Those wishing to know anything concerning them before visiting will write, and I will answer them immediately.
The above property will be offered for sale at public auction, in the town of Wilmington, on Tuesday of April Superior Court, in a body or in tracts, to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale. J. A. ROBESON.
Ashwood, Bladen County, N. C., Feb. 24, 1861. 27-tf

LANDS FOR SALE IN BRUNSWICK COUNTY.
HAVING MORE LANDS than I can work to any advantage, I am desirous to sell at a great sacrifice, 1420 Acres, situated from one to two miles of the W. & M. R. R., 22 miles from Wilmington, at $2 50 per acre; about 100 acres of which is under cultivation; over 100 acres of good Swamp Land, easily drained. Any quantity of the best Shell Marl may be had on the place. Also, some Turpentine, Lightwood, Oak, Cypress, Ash, Hickory, and Poplar.
If the above Lands do not suit, I will sell, immediately on the W. & M. R. R., 22 miles from Wilmington, 1100 acres of Land, upon which is the best blue shell marl, some Turpentine boxes cut last winter, where from ten to fifteen hundred cords of pine wood may be sold annually. If desired all of the above Lands would be sold. An examination will convince any one that these Lands are offered for less than one-half their value. One-third cash will be required; negro property or town lots would be taken in exchange for the balance, or good endorsed notes with interest, payable in one and two years. Possession will be given of either or both places immediately, if sold before the first of April, but if not disposed of by that time, possession will not be given until January next. The Lands might be turned to some small settlements. I will sell in smaller quantity and have two other tracts I would sell. These Lands are well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton and Potatoes, and are easily improved.
Any person wishing to examine the premises, will get a ticket to Byrdsville, on the W. & M. R. R.
Any inquiry addressed to Byrdsville P. O., Brunswick county, N. C., concerning said lands, will be promptly answered. C. J. BYRD.
January 10th, 1861. 20 tlA

FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand a STILL which they desire to sell. It is nearly new, having been run only one year—in size it will hold fifteen barrels, and is complete in all its fixtures. We will sell it on six months' time by giving good City acceptance. Apply to Roux & Co., Fernandina, or to F. M. Myrell, Steamboat Agent, Savannah, or to the subscribers. TEMPLE & BRO.,
Nov. 1, 1860.—10-tf Waldo, Fla.

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn, Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.
April 19, 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

General Notices.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Co-partnership, under the name and style of McINTIRE & BROWN, for the purpose of conducting a Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods business in Wilmington, N. C.
R. M. McINTIRE,
JNO. BROWN.
Sept. 10th, 1860

WE take the liberty of calling public attention to our notice of Co-partnership above. We shall open, on or about the 1st of October next, at 39 Market Street, next door to Brown & Anderson's Jewelry establishment, an entirely new stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, which have been selected with great care expressly for this market, and which will be offered at the lowest possible rates for cash and to prompt paying customers.
We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, as we shall endeavor at all times to render satisfaction to those who patronize us.
Orders promptly and faithfully executed.
McINTIRE & BROWN.
R. M. McINTIRE, for the past five years with Hedrick & Ryan.
JNO. BROWN, late of Kenansville.
Sept. 21st, 1860 14-9t—5-tf

PAY UP AND SAVE COST.
WE EARNESTLY request all persons indebted to us, either by note or account, to come forward and pay the same immediately, as we cannot carry on our business without money. Those who do not pay us by the 20th of March next, may expect to find their claims in the hands of an officer, or some other parties.
WHITEHEAD & SOUTHERLAND.
Kenansville, N. C., Feb. 18, 1861. 26-4t

PLOUGH FACTORY.
B. R. HOOD having changed his business from a Carriage Factory to a PLOUGH FACTORY, respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson and the adjoining Counties, that he expects to manufacture and keep constantly on hand the most complete and suitable selection of the latest and most approved styles of entirely new IMPROVED PLOUGHS made of steel or iron, suitable to different soils and the different changes of ploughing that may be required. These Ploughs consist of sweeps, hollow and solid; also various sizes of *Shovels, double or single turning* MOULD BOARDS; COTTON or POTATOE SCRAPERS. Also, new ground and subsoil PLOUGHS. All of these plough hoes are used upon three stocks, which may be changed by means of bolts to suit every farmer's convenience. I will also sell State or County Rights, or District or Farm Rights. Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. All letters addressed to BOLD R. HOOD, at Clinton, N. C.
Jan 24th, 1861. 22-tf

TO MILL OWNERS.
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of a new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, No. Ca. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with seven feet 5 inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.
HARDY HERRING.
JOHN BARDEN.
JAS. H. LAMB.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
R. W. TATOM.
G. W. SMITH.
Dec. 12th, 1860.
Further particulars relative to the above wheel, can be learned by application to, or addressing the subscriber at Dobbinsville Post Office, Sampson county, N. C.
GEO. W. ARMSTRONG.
December 20, 1860. 17-3m

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.
MARY S. McCALEB, PROPRIETRESS.
OLD STAND.
THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of returning her sincere thanks to her numerous friends for the liberal patronage her house has received for the past few years, and would respectfully inform the public that she is prepared to accommodate Boarders—either Transient or Regular—on the most liberal terms.
Her house being situated on the South side of Chestnut street, below Front, is in a convenient location to business.
Her table will at all times be found amply provided with the best the market affords. Her rooms are kept in the best possible manner, rendering every comfort and convenience to her guest in her power.
A continuance of public patronage is respectfully solicited. MARY S. McCALEB.
December 11, 1860.—dtf.

☞ In the United States Senate on Wednesday last, Mr. Douglas introduced the following resolution, which lies over for the present, objection being made to its consideration:—

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be required to inform the Senate what forts, arsenals, navy-yards, and other public works within the limits of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, are now within the actual possession and occupation of the United States; and by what number of men each is garrisoned and held; and whether reinforcements are necessary to retain the same; and if so, whether the government has the power and means, under existing laws, to supply such reinforcements within such time as the exigencies and necessities of the case may demand; and whether the defense and protection of the United States and their interests make it necessary and wise to retain military possession of such forts, places and other property, except at Key West and Tortugas, and to recapture and reoccupy such others as the United States have been deprived of by seizure or surrender for any other purpose, and with a view to any other end than the subjugation and occupation of those States which have assumed the right to secede from the Union; and within whose limits such forts and other public property are situated. And, if such be the motives for recapturing and holding the forts and other public property, what military force, including regulars and volunteers, would be necessary to enable the United States to reduce the States aforesaid, and such others as are supposed to sympathise with them, to subjection and obedience to the laws of the Union, and to protect the federal capitol.

The answer to this resolution would afford Mr. Lincoln the opportunity of developing his policy, whether for peace or war, to the enlightenment if not to the satisfaction of the people. Mr. Douglas contends that Mr. Lincoln's policy is for peace, and that such are the indications of his Inaugural.

To some extent this may be so. He may be inclined to prefer peace, but not inclined to accede to the terms or adopt the course by which alone peace can be secured. The great question that must bring on the issue is the collection of the revenues, and this is a vital matter with the administration, for upon that depends almost the existence of the government at Washington. The United States Tariff recently adopted and known as the Morrill Tariff, is highly protective. Its average rates are higher than any bill previously passed. The tariff of the Confederated States is very low, as low as the compromise tariff of 1832-'3. If the ports of the seceded States are left open, the foreign importations for the whole South and West will be made at such ports, and we may feel well assured that goods imported at Charleston, New Orleans, Mobile or elsewhere in the seceded States, will find their way into North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and indeed the whole valley of the Mississippi, even into the Free States. The blow that this would strike at the pecuniary resources of the government would be most paralyzing, while at the same time it would seriously affect the business of New York, Boston, and the other Northern ports through which most of the importing of the country has heretofore been carried on.

Of course, goods coming through New York, or other ports of the Union, subjected to the existing onerous rate of duties, could not compete with goods coming through the ports of the Confederate States, paying duties, comparatively speaking, merely nominal. There would inevitably be smuggling across the line.

How is Mr. Lincoln to collect the revenue? He cannot collect it *in* the ports of the seceded States, because he has no officers there. He cannot, without express legislation, collect it *outside*. Even General Jackson, willing as he was to take the responsibility, never went so far as to take that responsibility. It would at best be a clumsy, inefficient and expensive system.

We presume the proposition which would next be considered, would be the one introduced into both houses of the last Congress, repealing the laws establishing ports of entry in any of the seceding States—declaring the ports closed, and then blockading them.

In order to have resort to any of these means, Mr. Lincoln must first obtain the authority to do so from Congress, and to obtain that authority he must call an extra session. The turning point of his policy will be found here. Upon the calling or not calling of an extra session, the whole subsequent course of events may possibly hinge. If an extra session is called, it can have but one meaning—that of obtaining additional means, and the authority to use them.

Depleted as the Federal Treasury is, and still more depleted as it is likely to be, coercion will be an up-hill business, but that or speedy arrangement and recognition of the New Confederate Government, form the only alternatives. With treaties of amity and commerce existing between the Union and the Confederacy, some arrangements might be made measurably guarding against smuggling, and confining the loss of revenue to the amount of importations required for consumption in the seceded States, diverted as such will be from their former channels through Northern ports.

For these and other reasons which might be urged we anticipate an early solution of the vexed question of peace or war. The present lull is allowed to go on for fear of prematurely alarming the border States. They once fixed, the mask will be thrown off.

Since writing the above paragraphs, we have turned to the New York *World*, a strong Lincoln paper, in which we find an article urging the call of an extra session of Congress, for the purpose of passing laws to enable the President to collect the revenue, and it lays great stress upon the abolition of the Southern ports of entry. It says "The only possible way to manage this matter is for Congress to authorize the President to issue his proclamation declaring all the ports of entry in States where the duties cannot be peacefully collected in the ordinary manner abolished." This will most probably be done and thus the issue be inevitably brought on.

North Carolina has no Congressional delegation, and would be unrepresented in any extra session held before August. We have more than once called attention to this interregnum, with the view of having the time for the election of Congressmen fixed prior to the 4th March, so that we could not be so situated, but nothing has been done as yet.

ACQUITTED.—Messrs. Charles H. Latham and George A. Latham, charged with the murder of Mr. John W. Grist, in the town of Washington, Beaufort county, on the 4th day of October, 1860, were tried at the Superior Court for Pitt county, held last week. The jurors retired to their room, and in the course of half an hour returned with a verdict of *not guilty*. The prisoners were discharged upon payment of their costs.

His Honor, Judge Bailey, presided.

Henry, a slave belonging to Mr. Bryan Grimes, of Pitt county, was tried and convicted on the charge of having murdered Miss Lucretia Adams, a young lady keeping house for Mr. Grimes during his absence in Europe. He is to be hung on Good Friday.

THE REACTION.—We hear a good deal about the reaction North. New Hampshire affords a specimen.—She voted this week for Governor, members of Congress and of the State Legislature, and the Republicans swept the whole State—Governor, members of Congress, and an immense majority in the Legislature.

Arrival of the California Pony Express.

FORT KEARNEY, March 13.—The California pony express has arrived here, bringing San Francisco dates to the 27th ult. The news is without interest. The California Legislature met the day previous to the departure of the mail, after a recess of a week. A caucus of the friends of Mr. Denver for United States Senator mustering 44, whilst it requires 59 votes to elect.

For the Journal.

WARSAW, N. C., March 11th, 1861.

At a meeting of the citizens of Warsaw and vicinity, D. G. Morisey was called to the Chair, and W. R. Bell appointed Secretary. On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, viz: J. P. Faison, N. Frederick, C. B. Hobson, Jas. T. Mathis, and W. B. Jones. In their absence, Major J. T. Rhodes, in one of his happiest moods, recounted Southern wrongs with which he evinced a thorough acquaintance; his remarks, chaste, eloquent, truthful, received a hearty approval. The Committee on their return reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Having forborne for months to give a final expression to our determination at all hazards to maintain our rights, which has been manifested: First, by our submittal to Congressional remedy. Second, by an appeal to a returning sense of justice on the part of our Northern brethren, and lastly, to our own citizens living in the same fold with ourselves, and having signally failed in the two first, and partially in the last, at least so far as to make us dispair of Constitutional remedy. Therefore,

Resolved 1st. As a minority having God-given rights, we declare them inalienable against all magistrates and all governments of whatever pretensions, and that we as a community dare maintain them.

Resolved 2d. That we invite all communities in North Carolina of like sentiments with ourselves, to co-operate and to give us their aid and sympathy.

Resolved 3d. That we recommend the formation of a new party composed of those persons who are unwilling longer to submit to Northern rule and aggression.

Resolved 4th. That our sympathies are with the South, and our desire is a connexion with the Southern Confederacy.

Resolved 5th. That the Wilmington Journal, the Wilmington Herald, the Rough Notes and State Journal be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

D. G. MORISEY, Chairman.
W. B. BELL, Secretary.

From the North Carolina Journal of Education.
Abolition Text Books.

Cleveland's Compendium of American Literature.

At the suggestion of several brother teachers, I beg leave to expose through your pages the virulent Abolition character of a new School Text Book, issued by E. C. & J. Biddle, Philadelphia, called "Cleveland's Compendium of American Literature." In this new compilation, the author is alike guilty of a violation of good faith, good taste, and good sense. His first work was a "Compendium of English Literature" a book still used in our best schools, and highly prized. I have also been using this work, and about twelve months since, upon learning from the publishers that a similar work was out on American Literature, I ordered copies for my first class in reading. In about two weeks use, I found out that it was a unique abolition manual, and discarded it at once.

First, about one-fifth of its matter, which extends over 740 pages, is made up of the peculiar philanthropic Billingsgate of the Garrison, Sumner, Seward and Beecher School, with all of its choice perfumed phraseology, and all of its utter contempt for decency and truth.—Twelve pages are devoted to Harriet Beecher Stowe, who, Cleveland says, is "without a rival in either Hemisphere," the benefit of which adulation is most cheerfully conceded, for no woman ever before shocked the moral sense of the world by such black misrepresentation, to use no harsher term. The extracts selected from her writings are *all* on the "bleeding" subject, mostly, if not all, from the redoutable "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Charles Sumner is immortalized in about the same number of pages, with a minute, dolorous account of his affair with Brooks, in which our author rings the changes upon "cowardly assailants," "lasting disgrace of South Carolina," "inherent wickedness," "cause of freedom," &c., &c.

Miss Elizabeth Chandler, a Delaware Abolitionist, fills several pages, with five extracts, all on the interesting subject. A Boston poetess, and a slave there, till Nature's Higher Law dissolved the institution North, whose name is Phillis Peters, the wife of a man, "sometimes called Dr. Peters," is also rendered immortal in several pages, while the impartial author finds it convenient to omit even the *name* of Wm. Gilmore Simms! and that in a work professing to give the best specimens of *American* Literature. Next comes Dr. Channing, Whittier, Barnes and others, including Washington, Franklin, and Jefferson, whose writings have been culled and garbled, and newly translated and prostituted to the vile purposes of sectionalism. Indeed, a school boy would at once infer from Cleveland that the world, en masse, was made up of first water Abolitionists.

Daniel Webster is indeed allowed embalming by our author—but to *oblivion*, for having fallen from grace on the Fugitive Slave Law question.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1861.

☞ The Fayetteville *Observer* in its last issue indulges itself in a large amount of highly characteristic jargon and misrepresentation of matters and things in general, and of the sayings and doings of the Wilmington *Journal* in particular. Now, we have no idea that we *could* please the Observer, under any circumstances, and we have not the slightest anxiety, nor even curiosity, as to whether we do or do not. Our paper is not printed for that purpose. However, when the Observer says that the meeting of any number of gentlemen at Goldsboro' would be illegal, it asserts the most ridiculous nonsense, so ridiculous that it would be beneath notice, did not its cool assumption reach the confines of sublimity. Does not the Observer know that none of the party conventions, or preliminary railroad conventions, or other unofficial bodies meet in *pursuance* of law, but will it pretend that their meeting is *contrary* to law—that it is illegal? We never pretended to say that the delegates could, under existing circumstances, meet officially at Goldsboro' or elsewhere, or that they could claim the right to exercise any powers under the act of the Legislature calling the election of the 28th ult. We simply claimed that they occupied the position, and were clothed with the moral power attaching to citizens chosen regularly by their respective counties. There is no reason on earth why 120 citizens of the State should not meet quietly and peaceably at any point in the State that might be agreed upon. They *could* not meet as members of a Convention, called by the Legislature or the people, since in fact there is no such body. Their meeting at Goldsboro' or elsewhere would be *no* assumption of power, for they could not meet in virtue of a power which was never vested in them.

But it is hardly worth while pursuing farther a thing so self-evident. The proposition had been brought to our attention through private communications from more than one part of the State; and, thinking it of sufficient importance to be given to the public, we gave it. We are inclined now to attach greater importance to it than we did at first, since we see the acrimony with which the would-be dictators attack it. They fear discussion. They would repress enquiry. They pronounce meetings of citizens *illegal*. The next thing will probably be a censorship of the press. The *Observer* assumes something of this censorship over a summary of news matters made by us in a recent issue of the *Journal*, given precisely for what they were worth, and substantially as found in our exchanges. The best informed Republican papers speculated last week about the destination of certain war vessels and merchant vessels, all in commission by the General Government. Their destination was only surmised at. It is now said that a portion are to take off troops from Texas—others to transfer troops, etc., between points on the Gulf, while there still remains a margin, like the closing sentence in the title of an omnibus bill, "for other purposes."

It is a naked and bare-faced assumption on the part of those who say that we do not respect the will of the people, nor abide their decisions. If to renew an effort which barely failed of success—if to appeal anew to the people themselves, be to treat the popular will with disrespect, then, indeed, has the Opposition party of North Carolina been in a state of chronic contumacy for years. Why, suppose this sort of logic had prevailed some seventy-odd years ago, North Carolina would never have been in this Union at all, if the *first* decision of the people had been the *final* one, and an appeal for reconsideration had not been permitted.

Speaking about news items, does not the Fayetteville *Observer* know that all that story about the Floating Battery at Charleston is bosh? It copies it from the Albany Evening Journal, and appends a note semi-contradictory, but so worded as really to convey the impression that the story is true.

A Slight Difference—Railroad Iron.

The new Northern United States' Tariff of 1861, known as the Morrill Tariff, imposes the following duty:—"On all iron imported in bars for railroads or inclined planes, made to patterns, and fitted to be laid down upon such roads or planes without further manufacture, and not exceeding six inches high, *twelve dollars per ton*.

The Tariff adopted by the Confederated States imposes the following duty:—Iron in bars, bolts, rods, slabs, rail-road rails, spikes, fishing plates and chairs used in constructing railroads, *ten per centum ad valorem*.

There is this slight difference. Taking the average cash value of railroad iron in England at $37 per ton, the duty on such at the port of Charleston would be $3 70—at the port of Wilmington it would be $12 per ton, and this is only a slight specimen, railroad iron being somewhat favoured under the Morrill Tariff, other bar iron paying fifteen dollars per ton.

The awfully complicated schedules with respect to calicoes and other textile fabrics, under the Northern Tariff, must immensely increase the cost of collecting the revenue on the little sum of exports that do not find their way into the country through the lightly-taxed ports of the Confederated States. If Mr. Lincoln would defend his authority and the organization of this Government against dying of atrophy, he had better call Congress together to frame a reasonable tariff. Under existing circumstances, he cannot collect enough revenue to pay the new recruits, let alone find pap for the hungry veterans of the abolition army.

Snow.—We have the heaviest snow to-day that has visited these latitudes since 1849, and although the 19th of March is late for frost, snow and sleet so far South as 34 degrees, and in the vicinity of the Gulf stream, it is not quite so unseasonable as the storm of 1849, which came on the 15th of April, ruining early vegetation, killing young trees and shrubbery. It is said to have killed the bug that at that time was causing the death of the pine-trees.

It was snowing at 9 o'clock, and although the temperature has moderated the snow has hardly yet commenced melting. We suppose it is something like between three and four inches deep on an average, although in some places it is much deeper. Gardens are pretty much used up. Peas and other things of that kind are gone. We noticed that the young and soft shoots on the rose-bushes and ever-greens held their heads down this morning, as if they had been boiled. We fear that a good many young plants, even woody plants, will be killed.

During the night it thundered and lightned with great violence. It was in every way a remarkable state of things for the season.

Outside of the destruction done to the gardens, we hear of no damage or loss save that sustained by the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad company by the falling in of the whole roof of the round house or car and locomotive shed, just finished on the opposite side of the river. The roof was of iron, and it gave way this morning at half-past ten o'clock, from the weight of the snow pressing upon it or from the contraction of the materials of which it was constructed. But one man—a negro,—was injured, having his head badly cut, but not supposed to be dangerous.

In twenty minutes the whole available force of the Company was engaged under the direction of Mr. Robinson, Superintendent, and Mr. Hankins, Master Machinest, in clearing away the wreck of the roof, so that no detention or interference with the operations of the road are likely to be experienced. We have not been able to ascertain the amount of loss, but think it must be considerable, as the shed is very large—some 170 feet in diameter, and we presume the locomotives and cars upon which the roof fell must be more or less injured.

But the young ones will have a good time snow-balling.—*Daily Journal 19th inst.*

Inspectors Returns.

The following returns were made to the County Court on Tuesday last, by Messrs. Nixon and Bunting, Inspectors and Weigbers, for the year ending March, 1861:

Cotton,	17,956 bales.
Hay,	14,698 "
Bacon,	1,345 hhds.
Pork,	7,266 bbls.
Beef,	345 "
Mullets,	26 "
Flour,	4,392 "
Do	1,330 bags.
Rice, clean,	1,001 casks.
Do do	242 bbls.

Naval Stores.

The following comprises the returns of the Inspectors for the year ending March, 1861:

	Spirits Turpt. bbls.	Crude Turpt. bbls.	Tar. bbls.	Rosin. bbls.
Alfred Alderman,	5,618	46,743	15,611	4,611
W. J. Price,	21,894	36,879	4,997	
Thos. W. Player,	7,604	28,259	2,558	4,791
John C. Bowden,	28,189	4,510	1,521	
Jas. O. Bowden,	1,648	27,670	7,931	10,621
N. F. Bourdeaux,		20,253	4,523	4,333
Geo. Alderman,	5,816	19,849	3,710	24,239
John S. James,	13,724	4,055	1,175	5,606
J. M. Stevenson,	23,290	5,483		24,481
Boney Southerlin,	396	17,152	5,970	6,992
R. C. Johnson,		13,504	1,650	
Jno. M. Henderson,		11,259	2,988	2,300
Total 1860-'61	108,179	235,616	52,634	91,974
" 1859-'60	118,343	330,289	54,049	105,523
Decrease	10,164	94,673	1,415	13,549

Timber and Lumber.

Returns of Inspectors of Timber and Lumber for the year ending March, 1861.

	Timber.	Lumber
L. H. Bowden,	6,404,343	
James Alderman,	6,026,740	154,984
James S. Melvin,	6,026,740	
R. Maxwell,	4,296,380	
E. Turlington,	2,700,000	94,347
H. W. Groves,	2,040,635	58,897
John W. Monroe,	610,100	196,744

True.

Our friend of the Charlotte Democrat, always a moderate man, speaks only the truth in the following remarks which we cut from the last issue of his paper.—At first we thought he ought to have added to his closing sentence that those who groaned at several private residences in Raleigh ought to have had some respect for *themselves*, but upon consideration we took that back, *they knew themselves best*, and they had none. Recollect, nobody but a snob connects the idea of a gentleman with good clothes or bad, with much money, little money, or no money at all. The man who, demanding respect for his own rights, accords the same respect to the rights of others, acts as a gentleman, the man who does not do so is not a gentleman, and no adventitious circumstances can make him one:—

From the Western Democrat.

Gov. Ellis.—The Greensboro' Patriot, and other extreme Union papers, continue their assaults upon Gov. Ellis. They abuse him now because he is a secessionist, but we guess old party and personal malice has much to do with it. Gov. Ellis is a popular man in the State, and has been in some men's way heretofore, and they hope to cripple and injure him with the people, hence the violent attacks upon him at this time. The scheme will fail.

It is stated that the Union party of Raleigh, when celebrating their victory in Wake on the night of or after the election, went to the Governor's residence and gave three groans. Such conduct is unbecoming gentlemen and disgraceful to the city of Raleigh. If their malice prevented them from entertaining respect for the Governor, they should have had some respect for the office.

☞ The floating Battery at Charleston is still floating. We trust the Fayetteville *Observer* will take due notice of this fact. We were somewhat amusingly reminded of the circumstances by getting a letter this morning from a little niece now at school in Charleston. She is quite a little politician, and enters into the feeling of the occasion with all the impulse of her venerable years, having arrived at the mature age of thirteen.—She admires the floating battery. She has a high opinion of the floating battery. It ranks above the Pyramids of Egypt and the Chinese Wall. But the one important fact remains, that it *is* the *floating* battery still.

Our little pet would, of course, like to see any of her friends and relatives on their own account, but just now she would be particularly pleased to see her uncle, so he could take her to see the inside of of *that* floating battery. If she reads or hears about an assault and battery, she wonders if the *battery* was "floating."

We published on Tuesday last a dispatch from Charleston dated in that city at 12 o'clock noon. The parties sending it we believe to be reliable and well-informed.

There are certain parties in some inland and out-of-the-way towns in this State who take a great interest in our dispatches—a cheap interest, as they pay for none themselves. They find fault with what they are too stingey, or too slow, to imitate; and for their peculiar satisfaction, information and consolation, we state that we not only received this despatch, but sent it "without note or comment" to John W. Ellis, Governor of the State of North Carolina. We warn them of the treason, stratagem and spoils that are about, and more especially do wish them to take notice of the *secrecy* practised. Isn't it awful?

☞ We learn from the Western Democrat that they had snow, sleet and ice at Charlotte on Monday. We had it the next day.

From Washington City.

Washington, March 18.—Mr. Breckinridge, in a speech to-day, said, the President, in his inaugural, used general terms of concillation; but it becomes us to enquire what kind of peace we are to have, and on what terms it can be maintained. He feared the policy which the President deems proper to persue, must result in bloodshed. He read from the inaugural to show that Mr. Lincoln will hold the forts and other property in the Confederate States, &c., to extend his power. A modification of this policy would occur only from inability to execute it. The administration should address themselves to the issue. The only mode on earth to avoid a collision is for them, with or without the advice and consent of the Senate, to remove the troops from within the borders of the Confederate States. It will be a bold act, but one of a patriot and statesman, which all good men will applaud and justify, and will be heralded from one end of the country to the other, as the truest peace policy. If the President does this, opinions will be various; some may brand him as false and faltering, but the majority will declare him a patriot who refused to bring on his country the calamities of civil war. Mr. B. said the border States would have their rights, or Kentucky would turn her face towards her Southern sisters.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Engineer-in-Chief Samuel Archibald, of the Navy, resigned to-day. He goes to Montgomery to accept a similar position under the Government of the Confederate States. Mr. Archibald was born in Ireland, but appointed from Maryland. He entered the service on the 27th of May, 1843, and consequently has been over sixteen years in the service. He has been stationed at Washington since 1855. This resignation causes much comment here.

Three of the old and most efficient Clerks in the Departments, who were getting salaries of $2000 per annum, also resigned to-day, and leave for Montgomery.

Gov. A. B. Roman, the third Confederate States Commissioner arrived to-night and joins his colleagues, Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford. The Commissioners have not yet received any reply from Mr. Seward.

Charleston Courier.

Importance of Good Quality in Iron.—A writer in the London Quarterly Review, on the iron trade states that the necessity of employing good iron for rails is now so generally acknowledged that, in order to insure a superior quality, one of the greatest railway companies in England have established works to manufacture their own iron; and another company, not less important, are just about to follow their example. The writer also thinks that the loss of so many iron ships is to be attributed to the bad quality of the metal used in their construction.

French Recognition.—We learn from a telegraphic dispatch, received yesterday by a mercantile house of our city, that the proper officer at the Custom House at Havre, France, has notified the merchants of that place that ships from the seceded States will be admitted into that port on the same footing as those carrying the Federal flag.—*Chas. Courier, 19th inst.*

For the Wilmington Journal.

YADKIN, March 19th, 1861.

Editors Wilmington Journal—

Well, the mountain has labored, and by the aid of lying partizan "telegrams" and Federal Southern presses of "free soil" proclivities; lo, and behold a *woolen* progeny has been brought forth, which has already been seized upon by the Northern press, as proof conclusive that North Carolina does not consider herself aggrieved.

What next, shall be done? Why, we *suppose*, that the next step will be to convince the people of North Carolina, that their truest interest points to the formation of the "Observer's" middle republic, and that they should attach themselves thereto.

We understand, however, that the Senior Editor of the paper spoken of, (and it is of him only that we speak, for the "Juniors" are reported to be more *Southern in their sentiments.*) has said but little of late of this, his once favored "bantling," and that he is now laboring might and main to convince his readers that they should accept as a peace offering, the shameful and insulting propositions recently submitted by the "Peace Conference."

True, the Editor in question finds himself sustained to some *small* extent by two of the Commissioners of N. Carolina, and particularly is he fortified by one of them in the speech made at Goldsboro', on his return home. He is there quoted by the "Goldsboro' Tribune" as saying: "But if nothing could be done, that the border slave States, with the border free States, would form a new Constitution for themselves."*

How any statesman of the least pretensions to forecaste, to say nothing of true *Southern feeling*, and Southern *domestic society*, could for a single moment harbor such a sentiment we are really at a loss to determine.

Now, we can readily appreciate the motive that might prompt or recommend to the Southern States to accept the "Peace Conference" propositions as a finality, *hoping* that they would lead to the *return* of the seceding States, and to the re-construction of the Government; but upon the *assumption* that they would *not return*, we can command no language sufficiently respectful to reply to the proposition that North Carolina should be separated from them.

Separated from the South for what? *Why* should we now be called upon to thrust asunder the tie of united interests (arising from the sameness of institutions) that now binds the slaveholding States more closely together, and stronger and more enduring than any mere political principles whatever?

Does not the highly respectable gentleman referred to *know* this? or, knowing it, are *his* "surroundings" such that he does not *fully* appreciate the insecurity arising from the rupture of this Southern "tie," which can alone give security to the "domestic hearth," for the simple reason, that in union (of the South) there is strength?

What would we do, yea, what *could* we do, separated from our Southern sisters, so far as slave *property* and *family society* are concerned? Nothing; but speedily fall victims to the John Brown "raids" and the Abolition incendiaries of the North.

Citizens of North Carolina, banish, and *forever* banish, all ideas of a *middle* republic, for in the *very nature* of things, your own prosperity as well as security, can only be found in a Southern Confederacy.

Entertain no fears that it will be too weak, too impotent to protect you, for, as compared with this *middle* republic, it will have double its strength, for the reason that it will have more than trebble its revenue. Look for one moment at the ten Southern States that *will* form this Confederacy, (saying nothing about Virginia, who is utterly compelled to come in)! Consider their wealth separately—their resources; put them all together, and they amount to an Empire.

Is not *here* strength sufficient to laugh to scorn the assaults of fanaticism? Have you not here presented a great Southern Confederacy, unsurpassed in its climate, its resources, and its productions?

If you have not, we do not know to what page of history you can turn, where you can find any people, ancient or modern, possessed of as many advantages as the Confederacy spoken of.

Look again, people of North Carolina, and particularly of the Cape Fear country, at the directly prejudicial effects that a middle republic would have upon the growing importance of the only sea port Town in your State, that promises to rival those outside of its boundaries.

With a middle republic, (the favorite idea, likewise of the "Observer,") high duties would from necessity be resorted to, they are inseparable from any association with the manufacturing States; think you for one moment, that Wilmington, with a duty of from 30 to 40 per cent, could compete with Charleston with a duty of 10 per cent?

No; grass would grow in her streets, and no little of the teeming wealth that is in such profuse abundance, in a little time to be poured into her lap, would be diverted and seek an outlet elsewhere.

By all means then, banish forever—banish every idea of a middle republic.

"Men of the South look up, behold,
"The deep and sullen gloom,
"Which darkens o'er your sunny land,
"With thunder in its womb.
"Are ye so blind, ye cannot see,
"The omen in the sky?
"Are ye so deaf, ye cannot hear
"The tramp of foemen nigh?
"Are ye so base, that foot, to foot,
"Ye will not gladly stand,
"For land, for life, for child and wife,
"With naked steel in hand?"

JUNIUS.

*We think our correspondent falls into an error here. He no doubt alludes to Gov. Morehead, who spoke at Greensboro' not Goldsboro', and was reported by the Greensboro' Patriot, not the Goldsboro' Tribune.

For the Journal.

Mr. Editor: In a newspaper of a recent date, I saw an announcement to the effect that on Good Friday a certain prisoner in an adjoining county, guilty of murder, would suffer death on the scaffold. Of his crime or its punishment I have nothing to say, but it certainly appears to me that the day chosen for his death is one which a natural instinct of decency would decide as being eminently unfitted for such a spectacle.

What Judge would sentence a criminal to suffer an ignominious death on the 22d of February, and if through oversight he should do so, would not an indignant people exclaim that the illustrious memory of the man to whom that day is dedicated, was insulted and demand a change? And yet this day, infinitely greater than any connected with mere human associations; this day on which the christian world sees its Lord suffer a bitter and painful death, is yet the one chosen as a proper time for collecting a vicious crowd to witness a human life cut off by the most hideous process which the law admits.

Among the ancients, the entire week termed Holy was held in such reverence that every judicial act ceased, and on Good Friday malefactors were pardoned and prison gates opened.* Later on, the Kings of France used to pardon a prisoner convicted of some crime otherwise unpardonable, and the Clergy of Notre Dame, to liberate another from the prison of the Petit-Chatelet.† When an ancient writer speaking of the appalling crimes of Gilles Baignart, tells us "he could not obtain pardon, no, *not even on Good Friday*," I think the expression speaks powerfully of the pleading for mercy which that day was supposed to make, and as though the crime committed must have been fiendish, not then to obtain forgiveness.

Yet I do not say that this Pitt county criminal (I think that is the county) ought to be pardoned, for I know but little of his crime, and imagine that as the penal code exists at present, it is just and right he should suffer, but I do think that another day ought to have been appointed for the act.

Of two extremes to which do we belong, the Barbaric, ignorant of even the form of decency, or the ultra Refined that dares to ignore past observances because of present superiority?

I should be sorry if the French *Moniteur*, or the English Times, I should be sorry even if the New York Tribune copied into its columns the fact that North Carolina had chosen Good Friday as a proper day for a public execution; sorry, because I do not think it would enhance our value, or be taken as *prima facie* evidence of either the morality, good taste, or religion of the Old North State.

X.

*Cod. Justin. lib iii. tit 12 de Terus.
†Digby "Morus Cath." b. iii p. 87.

Ought.

Wife, make me some dumplings of *dough*,
They're better than meat for my *cough*,
Pray let them be Boiled till hot *through*,
But not till they're heavy or *tough*,
Now, I must be off to my *plough*,
And the boys (when they've had *enough*,)
Must keep the flies off with a *bough*,
While the old mare drinks at the *trough*.

The Inaugural.—The New Orleans Delta happily applies an old couplet as a condensation of Old Abe's Inaugural:

"He can, but he can't;
He will, but he wont;
He'll be damned if he does,
And he'll be damned if he don't."

"Are those bells ringing for fire?" inquired Simon of Tiberius. "No, indeed," answered Tibe; "they ab got plenty of fire, and the bells are now ringing for water."

From the Baltimore Sun.

An Extra Session of Congress and the New Tariff.

The republican journals at the North are much worried over what the New York Post calls "Simmons' Wood-Screw Tariff." They begin to see that under present circumstances, it will operate to defraud the government of no small amount of revenue, and are therefore calling for an extra session of Congress to repeal or amend it. The New York Commercial (republican) for instance remarks as follows:

"When the new tariff bill came up last session before the federal Congress, we took occasion to recommend a postponement of the subject to next winter, on account of the distracted state of our national affairs. The result has justified our anticipations. An advance in the duties has been enacted, but it turns out that the federal government is unable to collect any duties in several of the States, tied up as its hands have been in every direction.

After the first of May, the difference in the scale of duties levied at Northern and Southern ports will divert trade largely to such of the latter as cannot be actually blockaded. The goods thus landed will be sent straightway into the interior by river and rail road. Within three days a bale of merchandise can be conveyed from Charleston, Savannah, Mobile or New Orleans into the whole tier of the border States. We have no reason to call in question the loyalty of a majority of their population; but a minority, active, unscrupulous, and powerful withal, could not only consume, but openly dispose of the contraband merchandise. Practically this minority would become the state, in which it existed.

"*Under these circumstances, it would appear to be necessary for the federal government to repeal the tariff act recently passed, so as to give the revolutionary confederates no undue advantage over the States remaining in the Union.* We certainly see no other course open at present. It may appear humiliating and even painful, but necessity knows no law. It may be objected that the confederates will be thereby encouraged to reduce their tariff still further, and that the same principle may compel us to keep pace with them until all duties on imports shall have been swept away.

"To this it can only be replied that the rebellion is not a theatrical exhibition, but an actual, stern, lamentable fact. As such it must be dealt with. If it comes to a competition between two governments, no sane man can doubt which will be able to hold out longer in the race. The general government could not fail to win.—But we anticipate no such persistent trial of strength on the part of the rival powers. The object to be gained is that the new confederacy shall not be allowed to get the inside track of the United States; and we think the conclusion is patent to all that for this purpose Congress should be convened with the least possible delay."

The Post (republican) also argues.

"So far as can be done by a reasonable scale of duties, and by a mild system of revenue laws, the seceding States offer great encouragement to importations.—Within a few months after the new southern tariff goes into effect—which is the first of May—the profession of contrabandist on the frontier of the seceding States will have become as regular an occupation, and all its shifts will be as well understood as at present on the boundary which divides France from Spain.

"Trade between State and State is free—there are no custom-house barriers on the Southern boundary of North Carolina, Tennessee or Arkansas, and no custom house officer has a right, as our laws now stand, to stop or subject to any formality the goods sent to and fro on our railways, canals and rivers. If he makes a seizure he must do so at his peril. A Southern dealer in goods, whether of foreign or domestic production, has as much right to send them from Louisiana into Tennessee, or from S. Carolina into N. Carolina, as a Northern dealer has to send them from one State to another. Let the original packages be broken, let the goods take such a form that the government officers can no longer show them to be the same which were brought into the Southern ports without payment of duty, and the seizure becomes merely fruitless and vexatious. There is not much doubt that the contrabandist will take care in such cases to provide sufficient disguises and remove all indications of illicit importations.

"It seems to us, therefore, that if importations shall be suffered to be made freely at the southern ports under the low tariff of the new Confederacy, the foreign trade of the Union is at their mercy. It will be an infinitely easier and more stupendnous method to stop all foreign cargoes on their entrance into the harbors of the seceding States, than to watch and attempt to arrest their distribution over the country after they are landed."

Special Dispatch to the Richmond Enquirer.

Important From Washington.

Washington, March 17.

I have expended considerable labor in endeavoring to arrive at the following conclusions which can be regarded by your readers as about the truth in the case:

When the cotton States passed the ordinance of secession, Gen. Scott's former military enthusiasm revived, and, without much reflection as to results, he forthwith formed a plan, accompanied by estimates, to coerce and subjugate them. This plan was probably submitted to the administration, and momentarily captivated and overruled the better judgment of that body. The dispatching of the Star of the West to Charleston is believed to have been Gen. Scott's initiary move, but the prompt repulse of that steamer aroused the old warrior from his delusion, and brought out his better judgment. From that time he counselled more peaceful measures. I am convinced that the estimates used by Senator Douglas in his recent speeches are the result of Gen. Scott's engineering, formed subsequently to the Star of the West affair—and that he would now—fraternal feeling aside—sooner undertake to subjugate France and England combined, and with greater hope of success, than to attempt to coerce the South back into the Union.

The Confederate States Commissioners have apparently been very quiet since their arrival here; but those most familiar with their plans and views, concur that in whatever has been done, they have acted with great wisdom, and that they have high hopes of a satisfactory adjustment. It would appear that the greatest obstacle they have to encounter is the absence of any unity, in fact, a suspicion each of the other among the members of the Cabinet.

At first, there were but three Republican Senators who would tolerate the idea of any compromise with the seceding States. A test vote on Senator Douglas' resolution will, it is believed, show a vast change.

The war steamers Brooklyn, Mohawk and Crusader, which have in part sailed from New York, are destined, it is believed, to be convoys of the transport steamers about to bring up the United States troops in Texas, to prevent any mutiny and the escape of the troops into the Southern Confederacy, where, it is known, large numbers of them would like to disembark.

Mr. Douglas' estimates of the expense of a war of subjugation is producing a horrifying effect in the ultra Republican circles. I predict that, ere long, there will be but one dissentient to a peace policy in the Cabinet, in consequence of these revelations.

A largely interested property holder in this city expresses the belief that, unless the Republican Administration shortly relieve the pressing necessities of the working classes, there will be a revolutionary movement in our midst. This gentleman contributed largely to disseminating Union documents in our State.

Won't Serve Under the Abolitionists.

The following copy of a letter of resignation of one of the oldest, most respectable, and thoroughly sound Democrats of the Northwest, has the ring of the true metal in it. Major Sheldon, a veteran of the war of 1812, and a life-long friend and associate of General Cass and other pioneers in that "Great West" now given over to a mad delusion on "niggers," is not the man to serve under an "anti-slavery" administration, and therefore tenders his resignation at once:

3d Auditor's Office, March 7, 1861.

Sir—Having opposed the election of Mr. Lincoln, and discovering no intention on his part to depart from the political tenets or principles of those who elected him, I have deemed it a duty to resign the place which I have held for some years past in your Department, and return to the ranks of that political party whose efforts have always been devoted to maintaining the integrity of the Republic and the harmony of *all the States*. I sincerely believe that the acknowledged *principles* of the party who have succeeded in elevating Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, and the *manner* in which those principles have been advocated and made popular in a large portion of the States, have led to a dissolution of our Union; and believing this, I desire to place myself in a position where I can freely combat the errors which tend to destroy the hope of peace and a reconstruction of our once glorious United States.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

Jno. P. Sheldon.

Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of Treasury.

Congress of the Confederate States.—Montgomery, March 16.—Congress has confirmed the following nominations for District Judges: A. G. Magrath, for South Carolina; H. R. Jackson, for Georgia; William J. Jones, for Alabama; Wm. Lowndes Harris, for Mississippi; J. Semmes, for Louisiana; John Hemphill, for Texas; Jesse J. Finley, for Florida.

Congress also confirmed McQueen McIntosh as District Judge of Admiralty at Key West, Florida; D. H. Hubbard, of Alabama, as Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Alexander B. Clitherall, as Register of the Treasury; and Bolling Baker, of Georgia, as Auditor of the Treasury.

Congress will meet again to-night.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM EUROPE.

New York, March 14, 1861.

The steamship Etna with dates from Liverpool to the 27th ult. has arrived at this port.

The sales of Cotton for the two previous days amounted to 15,000 bales. The market closed quiet, but quotations were barely maintained. Breadstuffs were dull, but prices steady. Consols closed at 91⅛ a 91⅜.

Nothing has been heard of the steamer Australasian.

Foreign Markets.

New York, March 15th, 1861.

The Steamer Etna from Liverpool on the 27th, reports Rosin dull and lower. Quotations 4s. 5d. Spirits Turpentine 31s.

New York, March 18th, 1861.

The Steamship Arabia arrived here on Saturday with dates from Liverpool to the 2nd inst.

The Australasian broke her screw, and put back to Queenstown.

It is stated that Austria will not recognize Victor Emanuel as the King of Italy, and will invade Piedmont, if the least revolutionary movement be made in Venetia or Hungary.

THE MARKETS.

Liverpool, March 2d, 1861.

Cotton—The sales of the week reached 63,000 bales. The market opened a ¼d. higher, and closed at a slight advance on previous quotations. Stock on hand 855,000 bales. Market closed firmer.

Flour dull. Wheat irregular and market slightly lower. Corn dull. Rice heavy; Carolina 19s. to 21s. Rosin heavy, and holders are pressing on the market; Common 4s. 3d. Spirits Turpentine is lower, quotations 30s. 6d. Consols 91⅞.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington City, March 20th, 1861.

A special messenger has gone to fort Sumter conveying an order, it is said, for the evacuation of the fort by Major Anderson.

A special Washington Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun says that it is understood that orders have gone to Pensacola to reinforce fort Pickens.

The Confederate Commissioners expect no answer to their communication for ten or twelve days. They feel confident that there will be no collision, or change of military status in the seceded States.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Douglas' resolution was taken up. Mr. Clingman said he was unable to put any other interpretation upon the inaugural than war. The concentration of troops upon the borders, naval movements, etc., were foolish, unless dictated by a war-like policy. It was absurd to talk of peace, while hostile demonstrations were daily made. He was reliably informed that troops are now to be thrown into the forts of Virginia and North Carolina, which was evidence of the intention of the Administration to make war upon the South. It was time for the Administration to disclose its policy. If it meant peace, to say so.

The Republican Senators remained silent, though they were doubtless aware of the intentions of the Cabinet.

Mr. Simmons introduced resolutions of inquiry, with a view to ascertain if Mr. Clingman was qualified to hold his seat as Senator from North Carolina, and followed in a speech upholding the present tariff.

Washington City, March 15, 1861.

The Senate business yesterday was unimportant.

The Confederate Commissioners have consented to delay their demand for a few days, in order to allow time for the Cabinet to consult in relation to the Southern Forts.

The President will probably refer the whole subject to the Senate for advice.

The Supreme Court decided on yesterday in the celebrated case of Mrs. Gen. Gaines, unanimously confirming her title to an immense property in the heart of the city of New Orleans, and establishing her legitimacy. This case has been in suit thirty years.

Washington City, March 16, 1861.

Senate—Yesterday—Mr. Douglas' resolution was up. Various efforts were made to postpone and offer substitutes. Mr. Douglas made an able speech, showing the impossibility to collect the revenue in the seceding States, unless at the risk of war subjugation. He showed by military estimates, the expense and length of such a war. He was several times interrupted by Republican members, with the intent to defeat his object of showing to the country the futility of coercion. There were strong personal remarks between Messrs. Douglas, Wilson and Fessenden, in executive session.

Washington, D. C., March 19th, 1861.

On yesterday in the Senate Messrs. Breckinridge and Hale debated the Douglas resolution. The following nominations were sent in: Charles F. Adams, of Mass., Minister to England; W. L. Dayton, of New Jersey, Minister to France; George P. Marsh, of Vermont, Minister to Sardinia; and J. Watson Webb, of New York, Minister to Constantinople.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

Montgomery, Ala., March 16, 1861.

The President has vetoed the African slave trade bill, because some of its provisions conflicted with the constitutional provisions against the slave trade.

Congress will adjourn to-day.

Montgomery, Ala., March 14, 1867.

The Tariff act has been published. It goes into operation on the first of May. It reduces the U. States Tariff about 16 per cent., and has a small free list.

The Alabama Convention has ratified the permanent Constitution.

Montgomery, Ala., March 18, 1861.

The Confederate Congress adjourned on Saturday night last until the 2d Monday in April.

The tariff bill reported last week did not pass into a law.

The European Commissioners are about leaving in order to meet the English Steamer at Havana on the 27th inst.

Montgomery, Ala., March 19, 1861.

Final action on the tariff bill has been postponed until Congress re-assembles.

The Commissioners from the Confederate States to Europe, Messrs Yancey, Mann and Rost have left for New Orleans to take passage on the English Steamer from Havana.

FROM TEXAS.

Galveston, (Texas,) March 11, 1861.

Gov. Houston refuses to recognise the State Convention. He says its functions terminated on submitting the Secession Ordinance to the people. He opposes joining the Southern Confederacy. It is reported he is raising troops on his own account.

Dates from Brazos to the 6th inst. state that 1,500 State troops were at or near Brownsville.

New Orleans, March 15, 1861.

The Galveston Civilian says that Capt. Hill has agreed to give up Fort Brown, as soon as the troops can secure transportation.

New Orleans, March 18th, 1861.

Galveston dates to the 15th instant state that Fort Brown was evacuated on the 12th—bloodless. The government forces there embarked for Key West on the steamer Daniel Webster.

FROM RICHMOND.

Richmond, Va., March 16, 1861.

The Convention majority report was debated by Mr. Conrad.

The House of Delegates passed a bill authorising the [illegible] Kanawha Canal to a French company.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

Philadelphia, March 19th, 1861.

The banks in this city have resumed specie payments.

Special Dispatch for the Journal.

Charleston, S. C., March 19th—12 M.

Editors Journal—

Letters received here from perfectly reliable New York sources, state that a vessel is now loading with big guns and ammunition for Fort Caswell, and within a week a strong force will be sent to all the North Carolina forts, to prevent seizure by the State authorities.

Gen. Scott has determined to garrison and provision the Virginia and North Carolina forts for one year's seige.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, March 20, 1861.

[*At the close yesterday.*]

Cotton firm. Middling Uplands 12 to 12⅛. Wheat and Flour steady. Corn firm; mixed 66½. Rosin $1 20 a $1 25. Other markets unchanged.

Later from Texas—Highly Important.

New Orleans, March 17.—Advices have been received from Galveston to the 15th inst. Fort Brown was evacuated by the Federal troops on the 12th inst. They gave no trouble. Major Porter is now superintending at the fort. Federal troops proceeding to Key Weat and Tortugas by the *Daniel Webster*.

Several hundred State troops have enlisted for six months, to serve under Col Ford on the Rio Grand.—They will occupy various military posts.

The State Convention is discussing measures for the defence of the State.

Major Martin, of the United States Army, has resigned, and tendered his services to the State.

A camp on the Colorado has been taken by the State troops.

Capt. Sayre, of the Confederate Army, has arrived, to muster a new regiment of rangers for the frontier service, by order of President Davis.

The steamer *Gen. Rusk* has arrived from Brazos Santiago, with 300 State troops.

Important from Washington.

Washington, March 17th.—The Cabinet yesterday had a long conference on the question of collecting the revenue on the coasts of the seceded States, and it is understood on good authority that it was decided as impracticable and unwise to attempt it at the present time.

An extra session has been warmly urged by the New York merchants, who desire modification of the Tariff Act and some commercial treaty with the Confederate States.

The Cabinet has seriously considered the question of calling an extra session of Congress, but reached no decision. It is confidently expected there will be one called.

Green Adams, an ex-Member of Congress from Kentucky, has been appointed by Lincoln Sixth Auditor of the Treasury.

The Department has information that the Texas authorities have seized a ship with supplies of oil for the Lighthouses on the Atlantic coast.—*Char. Courier.*

Virginia Convention.

Richmond, March 16th.—A series of Union resolutions, wrapped in an American flag, from the people of Norfolk county, were presented in convention to-day and tabled. Anti-secession resolutions were also offered and tabled.

Mr. Goggin offered an amendment to the report of the federal committee, proposing secesion with a view to eventual reconstruction. It was ordered to be printed. They provide for the withdrawal of the State from the Union, and without determining its future associations, recommends a conference of the border States to be held at Lexington, Ky., in May next, to prepare a plan for constructing a government to be formed by said States and the confederate States of America.—Said plan not to be binding till ratified by the State convention, which shall adjourn over to await the result. He declares that the Union can only be restored by an amendment to the constitution emanating from the non slaveholding States for security of their rights. He urges a pacific policy throughout.

Washington Items.

Washington, March 16.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nominations of Nelson S. Isbell, collector at Detroit; Wm. C. Butler, collector at Camden district, North Carolina; John W. M. Matt, collector at Michilimocinac; J. M. Edmunds, commissioner of the General Land Office; General Spinner, Treasurer of the United States; C. G. Ripley, of Minnesota, secretary of the legation to Brussels, and Jacob S. Haldeman, minister resident at Stockholm.

A number of army appointments were confirmed.—The treaty with the Winnebago Indians, of Minnesota, was ratified.

Safety of the Steamer Uncle Sam.

New York, March 16.—An extract from a letter dated aboard the steamer Uncle Sam, (whose non-arrival at San Francisco was causing much anxiety there,) in Acapulco harbor, on February 18th, reports a rough passage up, and that the steamer had lost one of her wheels, and would not be able to reach San Francisco until the 4th or 5th of March. She was due there on the 24th of February.

Election of U. S. Senator.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 14.—Mr. Wilmot was elected U. S. Senator to-day, by a vote of 95 to 86.

Harrisburg, March 13.—The Republican Legislative

Southern Rights Meeting in Mecklenburg.

From the Daily Bulletin.

CHARLOTTE, March 16, 1861.

In response to a previous call, a large and enthusiastic meeting of Southern Rights men took place at Cabarrus's Hall, Charlotte, on Saturday last, 16th inst.

The meeting was called to order by Junius A. Fox, Esq., upon whose motion, Dr. J. F. Gilmer, of Cabarrus, was called to the Chair, and E. S. Barrett, of Gaston, J. C. Young, of Cabarrus, and J. McL. Turner, of Rowan, were appointed Secretaries.

It being ascertained that seven Counties were represented in the meeting.

On motion, a committee of twelve, consisting of representatives from each County, was appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting.

During the absence of the Committee, the meeting was ably addressed by Hon. Burton Craige, Victor C. Barringer, Richard A. Caldwell, Jno. M. Long, and C. W. Tate, Esqs.

After which, Gen. J. A. Young, for the Committee on resolutions, reported as follows:

WHEREAS, At an Election recently held in the State of North Carolina it was declared by a small majority of its people that they were opposed to the assemblage of the Convention for the purpose of considering her relations to the General Government, and while we feel it ever to be our duty to submit to the will of the people as expressed in legal form on all subjects relating to their political interests; and believing that a fair expression of the public will has not been obtained in this Election, because the Peace Conference in which North Carolina was represented, was in session, pending the Election, and delusive information as to the prospects and results of its deliberations were circulated without contradiction through many parts of the State, and because, at that time, the nature of the propositions of the Peace Congress, so unjust and dishonorable to the Southern States, were not then published and understood, and because the tyrannical and oppressive policy of the Administration of the section now in the possession of the general Government had not then been announced through the Inaugural of the President, and believing that the sympathies, the honor and the vital interests of the people of North Carolina requires her immediate connexion with the Government of the Confederate States of America—therefore,

Resolved, That we deem it our duty to adopt all lawful and honorable means to secure this result.

Resolved, That we regard the proposition to hold a Convention of the Border States" as calculated to distract public attention injuriously—and to separate the interests of the Slaveholding States—and in the end wholly to defeat this cherished object for which they contended in the Presidential election.

Resolved, That we regard the proposition to establish a "Middle Confederacy," as in the nature of things, unnatural and impracticable, and only suggested at this time as a diversion and a sham.

Resolved, That we respectfully suggest to our fellow-citizens in the different Counties of this State, who desire that North Carolina should assume her "natural position," to elect delegates to a State Convention, to be held at Goldsboro', on the 22d and 23d days of March, A. D., 1861, for the purpose of mutual consultation, and to adopt such measures as will secure the end proposed.

Resolved, That in the event of a failure at the present time to attain the object above set forth, and in the event the Executive (President Lincoln) shall attempt to carry out the principles contained in his Inaugural, we, the people, will esteem such action a declaration of war against the South and her and *our Institution*.

The Report was unanimously adopted.

On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be published in the Charlotte papers, and that the Concord *Reg*, the Salisbury *Banner*, the *State Journal*, and the Wilmington papers be requested to copy.

J. F. GILMER, Chairman.

J. McL. TURNER,
E. S. BARRETT,
J. C. YOUNG,
} Secretary.

RIO COFFEE MARKET.—EFFECT OF NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES.—We are permitted to make the following extract from a private letter, dated Rio de Janeiro, January 22d, by one of our most prominent importers of coffee. It is the very latest received, and from a most authoritative source.

"On the 19th inst, the French steamer from Bordeaux arrived, with dates to the 29th and 30th ult. from Europe, and to the 12th and 13th idem from New York. From the latter place, the accounts could not be more gloomy and dispiriting, while from Europe they were of a favorable tenor for coffee. The American advices would certainly have affected our market very seriously under any other circumstances; but our stock being so small, and the receipts hitherto limited, dealers have been, and are, holding their lots very firmly, more particularly as they are quite aware that there are numerous vessels in port chartered to take coffee, and that, ere long they must be bought on the best terms that the market will afford. The business to be transacted will be chiefly for Europe; for, although there are some eight or ten vessels taken for the States, it is questionable that parties will buy for those, except prices decline to a very considerably, which we do not expect for some time. Until the last eight days, the receipts of coffee from the interior had fallen off very sensibly, owing to the rain, general elections throughout the country and holidays. These interrupting causes have all ceased to operate against receipts arriving to market; and should fine weather continue for another twelve or fifteen days, we are confident that supplies will again become abundant, and then prices become reasonable, or decline materially from present quotations, provided the news from abroad does not come favorable for their maintenance. The stock to-day is estimated at about 70,000 to 80,000 bags, chiefly composed of inferior marks of coffee, and generally unsuitable for the United States markets. So far, the clearances for the States, as well as for Europe, have been small, and for your port not a bag has gone, nor is there any vessel loading either for your or any other port in the States. The total shipped this month must necessary be small.

The shipments of coffee from the first of January to the 22d amounted to 45,344 bags, about half to New York, and the rest to Baltimore, Galveston, and Mobile.

N. O. Delta, 8th inst.

GONE TO HIS FRIENDS.—Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, has been appointed Minister to Mexico, and will soon "depart in peace" from the scene of his labors in the cause of Black Republicanism in the United States.—The fame of Tom Corwin precedes him in the country to which he is accredited; the Mexican papers having given unusual prominence to his speech in 1847, wherein he exerted all his ability and ingenuity to place his own country in the wrong and *their's* in the right, in the war in which they were then actively engaged. The reader will recollect the speech of Mr. Corwin by the quotation so often made from it, to the effect that he, if a Mexican, would welcome the American troops "with bloody hands to hospitable graves." We suppose that Mr. Corwin will now receive a cordial welcome from his old friends in the land of the Montezumas. He will doubtless find more gratitude among them than he will in the part of the Abolitionists of his own country, whom he has served so long and so faithfully.

Wonder what Henry S. Lane, the present Black Republican Governor of Indiana, *now* thinks of the patriotism of his political friend, the successful applicant for the Mexican mission? Just after the Mexican war he is reported to have publicly denounced Corwin and all in his position as traitors to their country's dearest rights.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

CHIVALRY OF PRINTERS.—The Griffin Middle Georgian speaks as follows of the gallant printers who have "gone to the wars:"

We learn from the Montgomery Mail that our old acquaintance (one of its proprietors,) John Whitefield, has abandoned the types and sanctum and gone a-sogering. He is a member, we believe, of one of the Montgomery volunteer companies, which left that city to assist their Florida brethren in occupying the forts of that coast.—There are four things that good, practical printers are proverbial for—chivalry, intelligence, generosity, and poverty. They have always been, from time immemorial, proverbial for their military ardor, their self-sacrificing devotion to public interest, improvident charity, and reckless disregard of the "almighty dollar" basis of respectability. The South will find no class of persons more prompt to encounter the danger and fatigues of war in her behalf than the printers. It is a pity that the public does not, apparently, place a higher appreciation upon qualities which at least, do honor to the head and heart of the possessor. We notice that there is quite a number of practical printers now in active service in the military ranks of South Carolina. Georgia typos send greeting to their brethren of Alabama and South Carolina, and promise to meet them at Phillippi, in generous rivalry of warlike deeds.

REV. Henry Ward Beecher, in a recent Abolition speech at Rochester, said Whitney, who invented the cotton gin for the South, was cheated out of the reward of his toil, and *died a poor man*. A friend of Mr. Whitney writes that he died in New Haven worth *Two Hundred Thousand Dollars*, as shown by the records of the Probate Court—that the hospitality of his widow, now living in affluence, is often enjoyed by Dr. Lyman Beecher and other members of the Beecher family, if not by Henry Ward himself, and that the latter gentleman must have known these facts "and in speaking as he did of Mr. Whitney, must have knowingly uttered a malicious falsehood."—*N. Y. Day Book.*

GIVING IT UP.—The *Tribune* this morning gives up the whole case. It says it has been in ignorance of the state of affairs in the South. It says no one believed, before the election, that disunion could occur, but now it is a fact. The Southern States have seceded, and we may as well own it. This is frank, and we are glad our cotemporary has at last waked up to the real fact of the case.—*New York Day Book, 16th inst.*

RUNAWAY MATCH.—A young couple from the vicinity of Louisville took it into their heads to marry recently, but the uncle of the young lady not being willing, they headed for Lafayette. Being fearful of being overtaken, they stopped at a town on the railroad between there and that city, engaged the services of a squire, and was made one flesh. The Lafayette Courier says the newly made husband hearing that uncle had gone to Lafayette in pursuit, sent the following spicy epistle by Mr. Maynard, the popular conductor:

BEDFORD, Feb. 25, 1861.

DEAR UNCLE: The thing is did, and you need not tear your linen. We, Us, & Co., that is Sally and your humble servant, will return to-morrow. It is good to be here, and we do not care to endure the fatigue of the journey sooner. The carriage you promised Sallie, if she would give me the mitten, you may send if you like; but as the times are hard, suppose you wait a year or two, and then send us a willow wagon.

Affectionately, GEORGE.

THE CHARLESTON RAFT.—We have been favored with a rough sketch of the raft which is nearly completed at Charleston, and with which it is proposed to attack Fort Sumter. The attacking apparatus is floated on a solid structure of Palmetto logs, which are transversely laid and securely fastened together. In front a barrier is built, which slopes from the edge of the raft to a height sufficient to protect the gunners, who will man the heavy guns on the raft. This barrier is made with railroad iron so interlocked as to be impenetrable to any missiles which may be fired against it. The whole affair is pushed forward by steam tugs stationed in the rear, and will probably be one of the most formidable engines of destruction yet devised. Our informant is of the opinion that the attacking party will be perfectly secure from the guns of Fort Sumter, while their heavy guns must have a decided effect against the walls of the doomed fortress.—*Macon Telegraph.*

A GRAND AND EXCELLENT PROJECT.—We see by a late correspondence from Madrid, that H. M.'s Government has granted the establishment of large Bonded Warehouses in the port of Havana, for the deposit of Cotton from the United States, which is to be imported here without any duties, and deposited in the Warehouses to pay the nominal duty of two per cent. at the time of re-exportation, as is done with other goods that are admitted into Bonded Stores. This will no doubt be of great advantage both to the Cotton growing States and to the countries that consume the article, as the port of Havana presents many facilities for entering and taking cargo which are not found in New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston or Savannah.—*Cuban Messenger.*

THE CATHOLICS AND THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.—A tribute of warm commendation is due to the Catholic Church throughout the United States for the entire abstinence of its clergy from all intermeddling, either one way or the other, with the national troubles.—Protestants as we are, we feel bound to acknowledge and to commend the manner in which they have always held entirely aloof from the anti-slavery agitation, and in which, during the present troublous times, they have neither taken sides in the North with the North, nor in the South with the South, but have confined themselves to the appropriate duties of a kingdom which is not of this world.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

FIRE.—The Mt. Vernon Hotel, near the depot in this place, owned by Mr. John J. Shaver, but occupied by Mr. S. Benjamin, caught fire on Friday morning last, between 9 and 10 o'clock, and was entirely destroyed. Nearly all the furniture was saved. It is not known with certainty how the fire originated. A roofer had been on the building a short time before, with his hand furnace, stopping a leak; and it is supposed he must have left fire on the roof, or permitted it to fall where it could communicate with the wood work. It was a valuable establishment, and the loss is estimated at 10,000. Partially insured.—*Salisbury Watchman, 19th.*

"Is it possible, Miss, that you don't know the names of some of your best friends?" "Certainly—I do not know even what my own may be in a year from this time."

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I offer myself as candidate for the office of SUPERIOR COURT CLERK of this county, and solicit your votes at the election to be held in August next.

March 14, 1861—29-te* A. E. TAYLOR.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I hereby offer myself as candidate for the office of COUNTY COURT CLERK of your county, and respectfully solicit your votes at the next August election.

March 14, 1861—29-te* T. H. W. McINTIRE.

☞We are authorized to announce OWEN FENNELL, Jr., as a candidate for the office of COUNTY COURT CLERK of New Hanover County, at the election, in August next.

March 12th, 1861. 157&29-te*

SOUTHERN RIGHTS MASS MEETING AT GOLDSBORO', ON 22ND AND 23RD INST.

It is proposed to hold a Mass Meeting of the State Rights Party of North Carolina, at Goldsboro', on the 22d and 23d inst. It is presumed that the several Railroads will convey persons attending the same at half fare, and a general attendance is requested.

March 14th, 1861.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT.

SECOND ROUND.

March	23, 24,	North East,.....Macedonia.
"	30, 31,	Whiteville,.....Fair Bluff.
April	6, 7,	Duplin,.....Friendship.
"	13, 14,	Magnolia,.....Providence.
"	20, 21,	Sampson,.....Clinton.
"	27, 28,	Topsail,.....Prospect.
May,	4, 5,	Wilmington,.....Front St.
"	11, 12,	Elizabeth,.....Bladen Springs.
"	18, 19,	Smithville,.....Zion.
"	25, 26,	Bladen,.....Soule Chapel.
June,	1, 2,	Wilmington,.....Fifth St.
"	8, 9,	Onslow,.....

CHARLES F. DEEMS, P. E.

Read and Believe.

NEW YORK, April 12, 1858.

W. E. HAGAN, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* About five months since I bought two bottles of your Hair Restorative, and am now desirous of obtaining more, and would inquire where it may be found here. My hair when quite young turned grey. *I have used a number of articles for the purpose of restoring it, but did not succeed until I obtained this, which produced the desired effect.* I have been requested by a number of my friends (among them several ladies) to procure it if possible. I am much pleased with it, for it has made a great improvement in my personal appearance. By answering this you will much oblige.

Yours very respectfully,
H. C. GOODRICH.
Steamer Bridgeport, Peck Slip, New York.

Remember that this result was produced by HEIMSTREET'S *Inimitable, the original* and *only reliable* Hair Restorative.

Price fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. Sold everywhere by all Druggists.

Sold in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by all Druggists.

W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.
March 4. 150—1m-daw.

WALKER MEARES,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET,

DEALER in *select* Medicines; English, French and German Chemicals; Sweedish Leeches, &c., &c.

Also, superior Brandy, Wines, &c., &c.

Prescriptions compounded in the most skillful and elegant forms.

November 22, 1859.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prepscription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpatation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOB MOSES,
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, Henry McLin, and all Druggists.

Sold in Goldsboro' by Lucas & Moore.
PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond.
May 14, 1860. 213 & 27-ecw-1y

DIED.

In Duplin County, on the 14th inst., Mr. GEORGE A. McCLAMMY, formerly of New Hanover County, in the 57th year of his age.

In New Orleans, on the 11th ult., in the 26th year of his age, JAMES FREDERICK, son of W. C. and Frederick Moore, of Washington, N. C.

CHARLES W. HAWES,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give prompt attention to the inspection of all Turpentine and Tar entrusted to him.

March 21, 1861. 30-tf

J. J. COX, W. P. KENDALL, J. S. KENDALL.
COX, KENDALL, & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 11 & 12, North Water St.

March 12th, 1861 157-2w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SAMPSON COUNTY—IN EQUITY—*Spring Term*, 1861.

Enoch B. Carr and wife Louisa, George Hobbs, Fanny Hobbs and Susan C. Carr, James C. Carr, George W. Carr, Thomas R. H. Carr, and Amsey Carr, by their guardian Benajah G. Carr, against Amsey Hobbs. | Petition for sale of Land for partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the above named defendant, Amsey Hobbs, is a non-resident of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six consecutive weeks, notifying him of the filing of this petition, and that unless he appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and answer or demur to the same, it will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to him.

Witness, P. Murphy, Clerk and Master of said Court of Equity, at office, in Clinton, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D., 1860.

P. MURPHY, C. M. E.
March 21st, 1861. 30-6w—pr. adv. $7 30

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1861.

Matilda Barden, Julia A Peterson, John B. Beaman in the right of Sir William Peterson and Moses Peterson, Jones Peterson, by his Guardian, Thomas I. Faison, Arabella Peterson and Rufus Peterson, by their Guardian, John R. Beaman, and Julia Sikes, Eliza Sikes and John Sikes, by their Guardian, John T. Moulton, against John C. Peterson, Robert Gaines and wife Hepsey, and the heirs at law of Dixon Peterson, dec'd,

PETITION FOR SALE OF LAND, FOR PARTITION.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the above named defendants, John C. Peterson, Robert Gaines and wife Hepsey, and the heirs at law of Dickson Peterson, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six consecutive weeks, notifying them of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and answer or demur to the same, it will be taken "*pro confesso*," and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, P. Murphy, Clerk & Master of said Court of Equity, at office in Clinton, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1860.

P. MURPHY, C. M. E.
March 12th, 1861. 30-6w—Pr. adv. $7 57

COMMON SCHOOLS.

THE attention of the *District School Committeemen* is called to the following Section of the late Act, concerning Common Schools:

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the district committees of common schools, to consist of three persons, as heretofore, and each of whom shall be a qualified voter of the State, shall be appointed in the following manner, *to wit:* The board of county superintendents of each county shall annually meet on the third Monday in April, and select committees for the several districts of their respective counties, in all cases where they have not been designated in the manner hereinafter provided. And it may be lawful for a majority of the parents and guardians of the children entitled to the benefits of the common school fund, and of the legal voters of any district, to designate, by written petition, such persons as they desire for committee men. Whenever a majority of the parents, guardians and qualified voters, without children, so agree upon one or more members of the committee for any district, and state their preference in writing, signed with their names, and present said writing or petition to the board of county superintendents, on or before the 3d Monday of April, the board shall appoint the persons so designated, and if there be not three so named and preferred, shall select the others. Such petitions must be signed by a majority of those who constitute the whole number of parents, guardians and qualified voters of the district, each person signing as parent, if he have children of the age to be entitled to the benefit of the school fund, or as guardian, if he be such; and if he have no children, and be not a guardian, as voter; no one being entitled to sign his name more than once. If the children have no father living in the district, the mother or guardian may sign such petition; and it shall be incumbent on the petitioners, or some one of them, to prove that they constitute a majority of the persons entitled to petition in the district. The board of superintendents shall appoint in all other cases; and when vacancies occur in the committees after the annual meeting of the board, the chairman may fill them until the next annual meeting.

STEPHEN D. WALLACE,
Chairman Board Common Schools New Hanover County.
March 21. 30-4t.

WANTED.

A TEACHER to take charge, *immediately*, of a small School.

Competency to prepare students for admission to College is required. Applicants will address either of the undersigned at Gilchrist's Bridge P. O., Marion District, South Carolina, with statement of terms and qualifications.

DANIEL GILCHRIST,
GEORGE W. REAVES.
Feb. 13, 1861.—134-2taw4w—25-4t.

Head Quarters 30th Reg't. N. C. Militia,
SMITHVILLEE, N. C., March 11th, 1861.
ORDER NO. 1.

BY ORDER OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL, an election for one Brigadier and one Major General will be held on SATURDAY, APRIL 27TH, 1861.

All Commissioned Officers of the 39th Regiment are hereby ordered to assemble at Smithville on that day at 12 M., armed and equiped, for drill.

By order of Col. H. N. HOWARD.
THOS. HILL, Adj't. [30-2w

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA,

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Sick and distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Supermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

March 21, 1861. 30-6m

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers his residence in the town of *Magnolia* for sale. The lot fronts the W. & Weldon Railroad, and contains a large, commodious and comfortable dwelling, having seven large rooms, passage above and below—double piazza in front and single piazza in rear—four fire places, &c. Also an excellent office with two rooms and chimney,—kitchen, smoke-house, stables, barn and carriage house—everything in perfect repair. The location posseses many advantages for a physician or lawyer. Terms made easy. For further information apply to the subscriber in Magnolia, or P. Murphy, M. London, or Eli Hall, Esqrs. The subscriber also has an excellent riding *HARNESS HORSE* for sale. CHAS. H. HARRIS.

March 16. 161&30-tf

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM our friends, and Merchants generally, that we have now on hand a large and well selected stock of FAMILY GROCERIES, consisting of Bacon, Sugars, of all grades, Rio Coffee, Mess Pork, Candles, Tobacco, Cigars, Pepper, Spice, Snuff, etc., etc., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

COX, KENDALL & CO.
March 20th, 1861. 164&30-tf

MOLASSES! MOLASSES!! MOLASSES!!

400 HHDS. } CHOICE CARDENAS MOLASSES, in new
121 BBLS. } and bright packages, and extra hooped for
35 Tierces. } Rail Road transportation, daily expected to arrive per "Brig Sarah Star." For sale by

March 7, 1861. G. C. W. J. MUNRO.

CASH ADVANCES.

WE will make liberal advances on Cotton shipped to consignment of our friends at Liverpool, direct or via New York, on such terms as will be satisfactory to holders desiring to realize. O. G. PARSLEY & CO.

December 15.—d&wtf.

FRESH BEAT CHARLESTON RICE.

80 CASKS FAIR TO PRIME RICE;
20 do. Middling and Small do. Just received and for sale by G. C. & W. J. MUNRO.

March 20, 1861.

IN STORE.

APPLE AND PEACH BRANDY—N. C.;
Chewing & Smoking Tobacco, do.
HAY—SALT,
CORN—OATS,
FLOUR—PORK,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
For sale by W. H. McRARY & CO.
March 20.

NORTH CAROLINA CASSIMERES kept on hand & made to measure by BALDWIN.

WHITE & COL'D KID GLOVES.—Just arrived at BALDWIN'S.

A LARGE STOCK OF HOSIERY, Ties, Suspenders, Under Shirts, Gloves, &c., &c., now opening at BALDWIN'S.

FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS.—One case just opened at BALDWIN'S.

NO ONE that gives him a trial, finds fault with the new *Cutter* at BALDWIN'S.

UMBRELLAS & CANES.—New styles—best quality—low prices, at BALDWIN'S.

March 20th, 1861. 164-1t

LOUNGES.

I HAVE just completed an assortment of LOUNGES, some very choice ones. I will dispose of them very low for cash. Call and see at C. POLVOGT'S.

March 20.

"COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!!

3,000 BAGS GOOD QUALITY, now being landed ex. Brig "Union State," direct from Rio de Janeiro, for sale in lots of ten bags and upwards, for cash, or its equivalent. O. G. PARSLEY & CO.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 10, 1860. 81—daw-tf

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb..30 @ 32
BEEF CATTLE,
℔ 100 lbs....6 00 @ 8 00
BRICKS, ℔ M...6 00 @12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,
2nd hand....1 00 @ 1 65
New.....1 95 @ 2 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.
Tallow.....16 @ 18
Adamantine...20 @ 24
Sperm.....35 @ 50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.
Java.....17 @ 20
Laguayra.....16 @ 17
Rio.....13½@ 15
St. Domingo...13 @ 14
COTTON, ℔ lb.
ord. to mid'g..10½@ 11½
strict mid'g...00 @ 11½
good mid'g... 00 @ 12
COTTON BAGGING,
℔ yard.....13½@ 14
Rope, ℔ lb... 7½@ 7½
CORN MEAL,
℔ bushel... 00 @ 80
DOMESTICS,
Sheeting, ℔ yd. 7½@ 7½
Yarn, ℔ lb....18 @ 19
EGGS, ℔ doz....10 @ 12½
FEATHERS, ℔ lb. 50 @ 55
FISH, ℔ bbl.,
Mullets.....6 00 @ 7 00
Mac'rel.No.1 16 00@18 00
do. No. 2 10 00 @12 00
do. No. 3 6 50 @ 8 50
Herrings, Fast 3 00 @ 3 50
Dry Cod.
℔ cwt.....4 00 @ 6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,
Family.....8 00 @ 8 25
Superfine...7 75 @ 8 00
Fine.....7 50 @ 7 75
Cross.....7 25 @ 7 50
GLUE, ℔ lb.,.....12 @ 20
GUNNY BAGS,....10 @ 18
GUANO, Peruvian,
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.....3½
1 ton and upwards,
per ton, 62 50
Super. Lime...@50 00
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl..1 25
Per ton,....9 00 @10 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,
Corn..... 62 @ 65
Oats.....42 @ 45
Pease, Cow.. 85 @ 87½
Do. B. Eye..0 95 @ 1 00
Wheat, red..0 00 @ 0 00
do. white..0 00 @ 0 00
Rice, rough.. 00 @ 0 90
do., clean,
℔ lb.....4 @ 4½
HIDES, ℔ lb.,
Green,..... 5½@ 6
Dry..... 7½@ 9
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.
Eastern.....1 20 @ 1 25
N. River..... 85 @ 95
IRON, ℔ lb.
English, ass'd. 4½@ 00
American, ref.. 3½@ 00
do. sheer.. 0 @ 00
do. hoop, ton 70 00@75 00
Swede..... 5½@ 00
LIME, ℔ bbl.. 75 @ 80
do. fm store . 90 @ 1 00
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)
Fl'r Boards.00 00 @12 50
Wide do... 0 00 @ 9 00
Scantling... 6 25 @ 7 00
(Steam Sawed.)
Floor Boards,
rough.....15 00 @16 00
planed.....18 00 @19 00
clear.....25 00 @30 00
Wide boards.14 00 @15 00
Scantling....12 00 @15 00
Ship Stuff,
rough edge.14 00 @15 00
re-sawed....16 00 @17 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gal.on.
Cuba, Hhds . 23 @ 25
do. Bbls. 28 @ 30
N. Orleans. 50 @ 55
LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.
Whiskey.....28 @ 35
N. E. Rum,...35 @ 40
Gin,.....37 @ 45
Brandy,.....40 @ 50
do. Apple,.65 @ 90
do. Peach,1 00@ 1 50
NAVAL STORES,
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,
*Virgin.....0 00 @ 1 44
Yellow dip..0 00 @ 1 80
Hard,.....0 00 @ 95
Tar, ℔ bbl.,.0 00 @ 1 50
do. in order,0 00 @ 1 75
Pitch do.,.0 00 @ 1 50
Rosin, Pale, 2 00 @ 2 25
do. No. 1,1 25 @ 1 50
do. No. 2,0 85 @ 1 00
do. No. 3, 80 @ 85
Spirits Turp.,
℔ gallon... 33½@ 34½
Varnish, ℔ gal.26 @ 30
NAILS, ℔ lb.,
Cut,.....3½@ 4
Wrought,.....10 @ 12½
OILS, ℔ gallon,
Sperm,.....2 00 @ 2 25
Linseed, raw, 1 15 @ 1 20
do. boiled, 1 15 @ 1 25
PEA NUTS, bush. 95 @ 1 00
POTATOES,
Sweet, ℔ bush. 70 @ 75
Irish, do... 00 @ 0 00
do. ℔ bbl.,.3 00 @ 3 25
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,
N. C. Bacon,
Hams,.....13 @ 13
Middlings,...00 @ 12
Shoulders,..11½@ 12
Hog round,..11½@ 12
Western Bacon,
Middlings,..12 @ 13
Shoulders,..10 @ 11
N. C. Lard,...12 @ 12½
West'n do.....12 @ 12½
Butter,.....20 @ 27
Cheese,.....12 @ 12½
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,
City Mess,..22 00 @22 50
Clear do...00 00 @00 00
Butt,.....00 00 @20 00
Beef, Mess,.11 50 @16 00
do. Fulton
Market,..19 00 @20 00
POULTRY,
Chickens, live,15 @ 25
do. dead,..00 @ 40
Turkeys, live,.75 @ 1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.12½@ 15
SHOT, ℔ bead,
Lambs,.....1 50 @ 2 25
Mutton,.....1 50 @ 2 25
SALT,
Alum, ℔ bush..22½@ 30
Liverpool, ℔ sack,
ground, cargo 75 @ 80
do. fm store 95 @ 1 05
fine.....1 50 @ 1 75
SUGAR, ℔ lb.
Porto Rico,... 8 @ 9
New Orleans,. 8 @ 9
Muscovado,... 7 @ 9
Loaf & crush'd,10½@ 12
C. Yellow..... 9½@ 10
Granulated, ..11 @ 11½
SOAP, ℔ lb.,....4½@ 7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,
Contract,....4 50 @ 5 00
Common,....2 00 @ 2 25
STAVES, ℔ M.,
W. O. Bbl..,16 00 @18 0
R. O. Hhd...12 50 @20 00
Ash Head'g,.14 00@16 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.,
Shipping,.. 0 00 @00 00
Mill, prime,.7 50 @ 9 75
do. inferior to
ordinary,.3 50 @ 6 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb.,...10 @ 00
TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,
Common,.....14 @ 20
Medium,.....25 @ 30
Fine,.....45 @ 50
WOOL, ℔ lb.,.....17 @ 20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK,	On deck.	Under deck.
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.,.....$	00	$ 00 @ 40
Rosin..... do.....	00	00 @ 35
Spirits Turpentine.... do.....	00	55 @ 60
Flour..... do.....	00	00 @ 20
Pea Nuts, ℔ bushel.....	00	00 @ 8
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross.....	00	0 @ 12
Cotton, ℔ lb.,.....	0 00	0 @ ¼
Cotton goods, ℔ foot,.....	00	0 @ 6
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel,.....	00	8 @ 7
Wheat, ℔ bushel,.....	00	9 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M.,.....4 00@5 00		6 00 @ 8 00
TO PHILADELPHIA,		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.....	00	00 @ 40
Rosin..... "	00	00 @ 35
Spirits Turpentine... "	00	00 @ 60
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel,.....	00	0 @ 8
Cotton, ℔ lb,.....	0 00	0 00 @ ¼
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot,.....	0	0 @ 8
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.,.....	0	00 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M., as t size,..0 00@4 00		5 00 @ 6 60
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.....	00	00 @ 45
Rosin..... "	00	40 @ 45
Spirits Turpentine.... "	00	00 @ 70
Cotton, ℔ lb	0 00	¼ @ ¼
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel,.....	0	00 @ 8
Lumber, ℔ M.,.....6 00@8 00		7 00 @ 8 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 20TH, 1861.

TURPENTINE.—For this article there has been a steady demand throughout the week just ended for both shipping and distilling purposes, and the market has ruled firm at previous quotations—all received having found ready sale at $1 80 for yellow dip, $1 44 for virgin, and 95 cents for hard, per 280 lbs. The arrivals for the week have been rather better, and comprise 8,789 bbls., all of which has changed hands at the following quotations:

	Bbls.	Yel. Dip.	Virgin.	Hard.
Wednesday..	320.....	$1 80.....	$1 44.....	$ 95
Thursday,...	1,712.....	1 80.....	1 44.....	95
Friday,.....	1,600.....	1 80.....	1 44.....	95
Saturday,....	1,407.....	1 80.....	1 44.....	95
Monday,.....	3,450.....	1 80.....	1 44.....	95
Wednesday,..	300.....	1 80.....	1 44.....	95

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—We have no material alteration to report in the market for this article since our review of Wednesday last. There was a moderate enquiry from buyers in the early part of the week, and the sales up to the close of Saturday were at 33½ cents for straight and 34½ cts. for N. Y. bbls. There was nothing done on Monday and Tuesday, the inclemency of the weather having had the effect to check out-door business, and no sales this morning up to the time of closing our enquiries. The week's sales reach only 1,026 bbls., as follows:

Thursday,... 60 bbls. at 33½ cents per gallon for straight.
Do..... 110 " " 34½ " " " " N. Y. bbls.
Friday..... 56 " " 33 " " " " straight.
Saturday..... 650 " " 33½ " " " "
Do..... 150 " " 34½ " " " " N. Y. bbls.

ROSIN.—We have nothing new to report in the market for either grade. The demand for the finer qualities has been almost entirely checked for some time past, only a few scattering lots having occasionally found sale, consequently we are unable to give a correct quotation of the market; there is, however, only a light stock in receivers hands.—For No. 2 the market also rules quiet, and only small parcels have been sold at 85 to 90 cents per bbl. For Common there has been a moderate demand during the week, and the market has ruled steady—closing at 85 cents per 310 lbs., at which it is generally held. We quote sales of 5,178 bbls., as follows:

Wednesday.... 400 bbls. at 85 cents per 310 lbs.
Friday..... 278 " " 82½ " " " "
Saturday..... 1,800 " " 85 " " " "
Monday..... 2,700 " " 85 " " " "

TAR.—After closing our report on Wednesday last a sale was made at $1 55, but afterwards sales took place at $1 50, at which the market has since ru

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1861.

The postage on this paper within the State is 3½ cts. per quarter, out of the State 6½ cts. per quarter.

The Position of the State.

By a majority merely nominal, on a brief and insufficient canvass, the vote of North Carolina has gone against the holding of a Convention during this month of March, 1861. We admit that fact for all it is worth, nay, we admit it for more than it is worth, for we have no idea that this vote truly represents the desire of the people of the State, because we have no idea that it was understandingly given. The people were lead to believe that the deliberations of the so-called Peace Congress had resulted or were to result in a satisfactory settlement, a settlement which would be accepted by both sections. The people now know that that was not so. They know that the Crittenden compromise was rejected by Congress, and that the report of the Peace Conference was not even treated with the courtesy of a consideration. They now see that Virginia cannot perceive any settlement in view—they cannot but see that all honorable means for obtaining the rights of the Southern States have been exhausted, and without success.—Still the vote of the State has been cast, and until the people of the State unmistakably show a disposition and a determination to cast it differently, we have no wish to see another election held. That they will manifest this desire and this determination, we have not the slightest doubt, and all the abuse hurled against those who think so, and who take the liberty to present the facts of the case plainly before the people, shall not deter us from doing our part in defence of what we regard as the cause of truth, and of the rights and interest of North Carolina. We indulge in none of the blatant denunciation so common with a certain class of the opposition organs. Their noisiness is proportioned to their emptiness—their bravado to their want of real firmness. The truth is they *feared* a Convention, and while they bragged about carrying a majority of its members they secretly worked to defeat its meeting.

Did the Raleigh *Standard* want a Convention? Was it not opposed to it? Certainly, if we take that paper itself in its issue of the 13th, as our witness Speaking of the action of Surry county, the *Standard* says, that "she endorsed, that dangerous man Holden, by 929 majority!" Now this majority is the precise majority *against* Convention, and therefore we must take it for granted that in going against Convention she endorsed Mr. Holden. There is no other conclusion. The thing speaks for itself. Now the oppositionists to the expression of the popular will, are denouncing all who say that, under other circumstances or under a changed position of affairs, the people of the State will yet burst through the feeble meshes of intriguing politicians and speak their minds though a Convention. If the people want a Convention they will have it. They will want it, as we solemnly believe, and, as we as solemnly believe, they will have it. It is the party that try to prevent this who are afraid of the people and who try to compel the people to abide by their rule—not the people who openly appeal to the people to speak out in their own good time.

Governor Ellis said in the town of Wilmington that he believed the people would soon call for a Convention and would have one, however the election of the 28th ult. might turn out. He said that circumstances beyond their control would force this upon them. Did Governor Ellis say that *he* would call a Convention?—no! for every man knows that he has not that power. Did he say anything about what *he* would do? No, not a word. He spoke of the inevitable tendency of events, and the inevitable conclusions to which such tendency of events would bring the popular mind in this State, and yet we find papers demanding who Governor Ellis is that he should venture to express an opinion upon current events. We suppose those who ask such a question know that John W. Ellis is the Governor of North Carolina—that he is a gentleman who has been twice elected by a majority of the people of the State to the highest position in the Commonwealth, and they should also know that while the people understand that the proprieties of his position estop him from noticing the personal attacks made upon him, they also appreciate at their proper value the course of those who make these attacks.

We do not desire to go into this matter further. We have studiously avoided personalities and indeed, all controversies, even when impersonal. We have been satisfied to present our positions and the arguments upon which we rely to sustain them, hardly alluding in any way to the papers or politicians who may have entertained or advanced different opinions or maintained different positions. But we have not failed to perceive the tone of certain papers or appreciate its full value. Without for one moment thinking of lowering ourselves to the abusive and vituperative level which some of these papers have reached, we intend that the people shall fully know what that level is, and so knowing, we feel confident that they will place a proper estimate upon it and upon those who have chosen to descend to it.

If any citizen takes the liberty of regretting the result of the election of the 28th ult., he is politely requested to go—told to leave the State—informed that those who arrogate to themselves the tone of masters can do without him. He is asked to move South, and so forth and so on; and yet those who adopt this tone talk about dictation and oligarchy! Is anybody to be put down by talk of this kind? We think not, and we are only amazed that some who indulge in it, so far forget what is due to themselves. We speak of those who have some sense, some talent—some forethought—who aspire to be something more than being the mere tools of others—their mere jackals to hound down prey for their masters to devour. We regret to see such make themselves so subservient, while they think that they are deceiving the world, as they deceive themselves, with an idea of their independence.

How *does* the State stand? How long is it since all of all parties talked of guarantees, and of demanding guarantees, and of insisting upon guarantees? What single guarantee has North Carolina or the South obtained? Point to *one*. It is true we *have* got a tariff which must bear most onerously upon us. Is *this* a guarantee? It is true we stand utterly powerless in both houses of Congress. Is *this* a guarantee? It is true that our great *conservative* border *sister* State of Pennsylvania has just marked her returning sense of justice to the South by sending to the United States Senate David Wilmot, the father of the *Wilmot proviso*, a man whose sole claim to position is his opposition to slavery. Is *this* a guarantee? It is true Abe Lincoln is President, and our life-long enemies, Seward and Chase, form the most influential members of his cabinet. Is *this* a guarantee?

There is *no* guarantee, and all who are willing to confess the truth must acknowledge that our position now is worse—more unsubmittable to than at any former time. But somebody says: Lincoln won't, just now, attempt to coerce South Carolina. But what of North Carolina? North Carolina is our State and not South Carolina. What single concession, guarantee or security has North Carolina got? Is she not practically a part of a weak and helpless minority in the Federal Government, and so bound to continue subjected to such laws and regulations as a hostile, resistless and dominant majority may choose to enact? Can any one fail to see this? Seeing this, shall we fail to speak out—shall we be brow-beaten or threatened from doing so? We don't think we will. We believe we won't. Will *any body* be silenced? Who supposes that they will?

We want to talk calmly over all these things. We have done so at all times. We have let a great deal of fussy opposition pass along quietly, as not noticing it. We intend to do so in the future. We think in doing so, we will be right. But we shall not be swerved from the firm pursuit of our objects by any of these things. We do not think that the present position of North Carolina is one that she can permanently occupy consistently with her declarations in the past, or with her safety in the future. So thinking, we shall labor to induce her to change this position. Whether we fail or succeed, we shall at least feel the consciousness of having done our duty.

We desire to place before the people of the State all the propositions that may be brought forward upon questions which interest them, and we know of no questions at present more vitally interesting to the people of North Carolina than those having reference to their Federal Relations. Until some definite conclusion is arrived at with reference to these relations, there will be no assurance for business men, and no solid basis for investment, and consequently no employment for labor.—If there had been a Convention there *might* have been some settlement or understanding arrived at. Even the "unionists" and "submissionists," who were candidates for seats in the Convention wanted to have one called, but they rather overshot the mark; they humbugged the people of some sections rather too extensively, and so procured for themselves the barren honors of an election to a mere shadow of what *might* have been a body if it had ever been embodied.

We use the two terms "unionists" and "submissionists" because, although unfortunately they have jointly contributed to the same result, we by no means class them as being identical in their positions. We believe there were many Union candidates, some elected and some defeated, who could not be fairly classed as submissionists. But we are compelled to come to the conclusion that there are among the delegates elected to Convention, men who must, in all fairness, be classed as submissionists in the fullest and most obnoxious sense of the term. We trust that there are few such. We are sorry to be forced to admit that there are *any*.

The proposition which we wish to bring to the attention of the public may be briefly stated. It is this:—The Legislature of North Carolina, in calling a convention, made the action of that convention dependent upon the vote of the people. In plain terms, the convention was thus made a mere advisory body. It had no power to decide anything finally. By a mere nominal majority the call of *any* convention has been defeated, although we honestly think the people were *for* a convention, and there is a general feeling of disappointment and surprise that there is *not* a convention. This feeling is shared by Southern Rights men, Union men and Submissionists. But the delegates have been selected and elected. They have thus the endorsement of their respective counties. There is certainly no reason why they should not meet as an *advisory* body—a body of selected citizens, who, if not legally organized body, are at least composed of gentlemen legally chosen, and whose views would necessarily have much weight, both inside and outside of the State. This movement would have to be wholly spontaneous on the part of the delegates. It would have to be wholly at their own expenses; but in truth its advisory power and influence would be little diminished by the fact that accidentally 651 more people happened to vote *against* than did *for* it. In any case, the ratification by the people removes or does away with all irregularities.

The question is, then, will the delegates elected to the State Convention meet as citizens at some point to be agreed upon and designated, and consult, and submit the result of their councils to the people of the State.—To put it in a tangible shape, will they meet at Goldsboro', on Thursday, April 4th, 1861? How many *will* meet?

We do not bring this proposition forward as our own, or as urging it. We know that it *has* already been brought forward, and it seems to us that it is worthy of consideration. As such we offer it. It is an important matter, and we ask an expression of opinion. At any rate, let the people see it and say what they think.—There is neither treason, stratagem, nor spoils in it—there is no usurpation nor dictation aimed at. It is all plain and honest sailing. The proposition comes from the defeated party. Will the dominant party accede to it? Will they risk a meeting?

From the Daily Journal 18th inst.

☞ Yesterday was the 17th, and therefore, chronologically speaking, entitled to be considered Saint Patrick's day; but it having been announced that as yesterday, the 17th, was Sunday, to-day the 18th, would be observed, the clerk of the weather took the hint—postponed the rain until this morning, and is now celebrating the day with the traditional pluviosity due to the occasion. A saintly calendar says:—431—Ireland converted by Saint Patrick, March 17th. If Saint Patrick converted Ireland on the 17th March A. D. 431, he must have been a mighty preacher, or that must have been a mighty long day, or there must have been very few people. It could never have been done again in any *one* day.

We don't think that Saint Patrick is to blame for the kind of weather that always prevails on his *festa*.—The Equinox is altogether at fault. The Sun enters the first part of Aries or the Ram on the 21st day of March, and this accounts for the Equinoctial gales coming full *butt* on Saint Patrick, bringing tears to his eyes and causing the weeping appearance of things generally.

But in the good Saint's own old land, the 17th of March is cold enough to be suggestive of hot punch, and the Celtic intellect is quick at taking a hint or a suggestion, especially in the form of a punch. Truth compels us to say that Saint Patrick never took a punch in his life, nor knew what a punch was, the use of distilled spirits having been discovered by the Arabs, centuries after his time. Old King Alcohol is not near as old a man as St. Patrick's day in the morning.

P. S.—We add the annexed note to the foregoing paragraphs, of which the *first proof* has just been handed to us. A friend suggests that the contents of the "phial" are *fourth proof*:

CASSIDEY'S RENDEZVOUS, }
St. Patrick's Day, 1861. }

DEAR SIRS: As this is the Anniversary day of the patron Saint of "Green Erin," who drove all the "varmints" from the land, including, I suppose, the "blue devils" also; and as this present weather is calculated to possess one with an undue portion of said *azure spirits*, I herewith send you a *phial* of real Irish Mountain Dew *poteen*, to be taken with homœpathic doses of water, hoping that the same may prove agreeable to your inner man.

Respectfully, &c.,
THE "INIMITABLE."

To Editors Journal.

☞ The population of California, by the return of the United States Marshals who have taken the census, is only 375,947. The California papers had claimed at least half a million, and they now contend that the population, as returned, falls fully one-third short of the reality. The county of San Francisco is put at 57,033.

It may be that the census-takers have not done full justice to the population of the Golden State; but it is certain that a great misapprehension has existed on that score, because people have been apt to fancy that its whole population bore something like the same proportion to the vote cast that we find existing in the older States. From the immense preponderance of grown men over women and children, the vote of California is twice as large, in proportion to population, as that of most of the old States.

THE REACTION AT THE NORTH.—The Legislature of the conservative, central, border State of Pennsylvania has just elected David Wilmot, of *proviso* notoriety, to the Senate of the United States, and this too by a vote of 95 to 36. What a fine thing a Central Confederacy would be! Certainly!

Various Reports.

In our exchanges received this morning we find sundry rumors and reports, telegraphic and otherwise, to the effect that several light draft vessels, indeed nearly all the available light draft vessels belonging to the General Government had been got ready for sea, and that they had been supplied with arms, provisions and men. The report was that the Crusader, Mohawk, Harriett Lane, national vessels, and the Steamers Empire City and Star of the West, merchant vessels, were under orders to leave New York on last Wednesday night, supposed destination Southward, to supply and reinforce the forts still in possession of the United States. The South Carolina authorities are on the alert and there is little chance of their going to Charleston.

It is also said that the Schooner M. P. Hudson sailed from New York on Tuesday for Fort Johnson, N. C., with a cargo of provisions, cannon, etc. Fort Johnson is merely a depot or barracks and not a fortification.

Among the other reports is one that the squadron from New York is to be joined by other war vessels from Norfolk. The Crusader and Mohawk are poor affairs. The Harriet Lane is a good Steam Revenue Cutter and carries some five guns, but is too light to stand hard service.

We do not know how much importance to attach to these rumours. We rather think that vessels *have been* ordered South, but we cannot think that such a feeble flotilla would be sent to a place fortified like Charleston. They might attempt to land a handful of men on the coast in boats, but it would only be sending them to absolute destruction or capture.

The authorities at every point in the seceded States have no doubt been warned.

We will shortly see what the developements will be. We rather suppose that there is truth in the fact that the Hudson has sailed with the stores, etc., for Fort Johnson.

It is proper to say that one of the rumors is that the Crusader has been ordered to Charleston to take off Major Anderson and his men, which she could only do under a flag of truce.

It is said that Attorney-General Bates has been busily engaged in ascertaining if there is any law to collect the revenues outside of a port, and that his labors have thus far been abortive. He has ascertained that no legal means exist by which to enforce the collection of the revenue. If President Lincoln decides that he must collect the revenues of the seceded States, an extra session of Congress will be called. Upon the calling of an extra session, and its action when called, will depend the all-important question of peace or war.

☞ Why don't the Raleigh Banner try to be sometimes accurate? Not long since it represented people sailing down from Wilmington to seize Fort Macon, which is not on the Cape Fear river, which is not near Wilmington, but is near Beaufort, and which never was seized at all. We tried then in the friendliest way to set it right. Now, in its issue of Saturday it says that the Goldsboro' *Rough Notes* calls a Southern Rights mass meeting at that place on the 22d and 23d of this month, and that the *Wilmington Journal* proposes that the delegates elect meet at that time and place. So far from proposing that time or place the Journal suggests as the time, Thursday, April 4th. This is a trifling difference of nearly two weeks. Our suggestions, or rather the suggestions to which we called attention, may have been of little importance, but if of sufficient importance to be referred to at all, they should have been referred to correctly.

☞ On Saturday last a bench of magistrates at the Court House, had a re-hearing of the shooting case in which Pinckney Shelley stands charged with the shooting and wounding of Messrs. A. J. Costin and L. B. Erambert. The court, after hearing testimony, bound him over to answer the charges at the next term of the Superior Court for this County. Bond to the amount of $500 in each case was demanded and given.

The testimony was somewhat conflicting on one or two points, and no conclusive evidence being required to bind over, but simply presumption, we forbear going into details, especially as the case will be judicially investigated before a jury in little over a month from this date.

Mr. Costin is still confined, but the professional opinion is that his wound, although painful and severe is not dangerous. We regret to learn that the case is not so assuring with Mr. Erambert.

☞ The New York *Tribune* and other leading Republicans, are now engaged in cursing Major Anderson, although not long since that gentleman was one of their great guns—their second Washingtons, their Union savers. They say now that he has been playing them false. That he has been occupying Sumter in the interests of the Southern Confederacy. That he kept assuring the War Department that he could maintain his position and wanted no reinforcements, and that he kept up these assurances until the South Carolinians had so strengthened their defences as to render reinforcements impossible, and as soon as this was done, and Lincoln had got into office, he told the Department he must have provisions and reinforcements immediately, or he could not hold out. That's what they say now. Hard people to satisfy, these Republicans.

Mrs. General Gaines is now the lioness of Washington City. After following up her cause through all the turnings and twistings of the law and the courts for a whole generation, she has at last established her claim to legitimacy as the daughter of Daniel Clark, an early settler of Louisiana. Her mother was a French Creole and there were certain irregularities or mysterious circumstances which cast a doubt upon her father's marriage. The amount in suit is said to be counted in millions, and although the state of Louisiana, where the property lies, has seceded, the ordinance of secession makes provision that its adoption should in no manner change the legal rights of parties in Louisiana in suits pending before the United States Courts.

THE MILITARY FORCE OF VIRGINIA.—The armed and uniformed volunteer force of Virginia is stated to be 2,547 cavalry; 820 artillery; 5,530 light infantry; 1,650 riflemen, being 10,547 in all armed. The unarmed volunteers number 6,160. There are 143,255 on the militia rolls of the State, but is believed that there are really 200,000 subject to militia duty.

☞ On Wednesday polls were opened at the Court House in Petersburg, Virginia, to take the sense of the citizens for or against instructing their delegates in favor of secession. The first day's voting resulted in a majority of 51 for instructing. The polls were kept open yesterday, and will be to-day. The secession party are in high spirits.

☞ The Southern Literary Messenger, Dr. G. W. Bagby, editor, Macfarlane & Ferguson, Richmond, Va., proprietors, has been laid on our table by Mr. Whitaker, Market street, who has it for sale. It is a good magazine, able and interesting, and of course strongly Southern in its treatment of the leading questiocs of the day.

☞ Harper, for April, has been laid on our table by Mr. Whitaker. From a slight examination we think the number will be found highly interesting. The leading illustrated article, Three Months in Labrador is attractive, as are several other of the papers in this number. Price 25 cents.

☞ Dr. Chas. H. Harries requests us to call attention to his advertisement offering some valuable real estate for sale in Magnolia, Duplin county. See notice in to-day's paper.

☞ The number of men on board the light draft squadron going South from New York and elsewhere, is something about two thousand men. They are supposed to be destined for the Florida Forts, and possibly for some of the Texas Forts on the Gulf or those intended to command the mouth of the Mississippi river. We learn that on Friday evening last, and probably on Saturday morning, gentlemen residing on the Sound heard the firing of heavy guns at sea, but whether as signals or not they could not tell, nor whether they were fired from war vessels.

☞ We are reliably informed that the fault for the non-receipt of the package of Journals made up week before last for Bug Hill post office, Columbus county, rests with the post office at Whiteville, and not with the Route Agents on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.

☞ Thomas Corwin is going as minister to Mexico, the place where he wished our soldiers to be welcomed "with bloody hands to hospitable graves."

"Failure of the Journal to Arrive."

MESSRS. EDITORS: I see in the Daily Journal of the 12th inst., a notice of the failure of the Journal to arrive last week at all the offices on the line leaving the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, at "Rocky Point." As I am (as Post Master at this place) implicated, I desire to set myself right before the public. The mails on this line leave this office 7 o'clock P. M., Mondays and Thursdays. I received the mail here on Thursday, March 7th, 6 P. M., the time the Journal should have arrived. The Journal did not reach this office until 6 o'clock P. M. on Friday, March 8th, hence they did not leave this office until 7 o'clock P. M. on Monday, March 11th. SAM'L J. BEERY.

Rocky Point P. O., March 14, 1861.

The fault must have been with the Route Agent, on the Railroad.

For the Journal.

LILLINGTON, N. C., March 14th, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—*Dear Sirs*:—On reading an extract from a letter written from New York, and published in your issue of the 13th, causes us to regret very much the present position which our State has taken in the late election. We feel convinced, that for the honor of our State it is highly necessary that a Convention of the people should be held immediately. We feel most poignantly our present degradation, caused by the late action of the people—but to be told of it by those who are geographically opposed to us, but "friendly" to us, it is too much to bear. The object of this communication is to ask the citizens of this our much loved State to meet in their respective counties, at their earliest convenience, to elect delegates to a general Convention, which may be held in such place and at such time as a majority of the counties may desire. You may feel assured that you will have a good report from LILLINGTON.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 12th.—The President to-day nominated to the Senate Cassius M. Clay as Minister to Spain, and Thomas Corwin as Minister to Mexico. The latter is considered the most important mission under the government at this time, considering the territorial expansion question as connected with the "Confederated States." The President also nominated Amos Tuck, of N. H., as naval officer of the port of Boston; Willard Phillips to be collector at Salem, Mass., and Rufus Hosmer as Consul-General at Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

The only nominations confirmed to-day were those of Archibald Williams, district judge of Kansas, and W. P. Dole, commissioner of Indian affairs, both of Illinois. The other nominations, including that of Littlejohn, of New York, consul to Liverpool, were referred to the appropriate committees.

Judge Tilden represents that the statement that he was co-operating with others for the election of Mr. Gurley, of Ohio, for the Senate is untrue.

Affairs in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.—Gen. Twiggs declares that the government shall not reverse its decision against him. He considers it as being the cause of the most distinguished honors ever conferred upon him.

The Louisiana Convention has adjourned to Wednesday. It is waiting to receive the Constitution from Montgomery, which was completed on Saturday. The opinion is entertained that the convention has plenty of power to ratify or reject it, and, *per contra*, that it should go to the people.

The news from Washington this morning that the administration would order the evacuation of Forts Sumter and Pickens, is viewed as a settlement of the question in favor of a peace policy.

From Texas—Federal Troops Preparing to Withdraw.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.—Texas advices say the troops formerly stationed at Camp Ringgold have arrived at Fort Brown on their way to the coast. The steamer Daniel Webtser was waiting outside the Brazos to transport the federal troops. It is reported that 1,500 Texans were stationed on the Rio Grande, and that reinforcements were still arriving. The collector of the district of the Brazos has resigned and resumed the discharge of his duties under the authorities of the State.

New Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, March 13.—The election in this State yesterday for Governor, members of the Legislature members of Congress, etc., has resulted in the election of N. S. Berry, the republican candidate for Governor, by about 4,500 majority. The present Governor was elected two years ago by 3,543 republican maj. Last November, however, Mr. Lincoln, carried the State by a majority of 9,109. All three Republican Congressional candidates are elected, and the same party have 65 majority in the Legislature.

FROM TEXAS—MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—*New Orleans*, March 11.—The steamship Arizona arrived this evening, from Brazos on the 7th inst., with $176,000 in specie.

It was reported that Colonel Bacchus, who was previously in command at Rio Grande city, was en route to take command of Fort Brown.

There were no Texan troops in Brownsville, but their arrival was hourly expected.

The report of Capt. Hill's determination to defend Fort Brown created great excitement along the Rio Grande border.

A large number of State troops were on the way to Brownsville, and other companies were organizing for the same destination.

The Texas commissioner had taken possession of the Brownsville custom house.

A LARGE GUN.—A very large gun passed through this place yesterday, destined for Charleston. Length, 12 feet. Through the breech, 3 feet. 10 inch bore.—If war does come, this gun is large enough to send *several Yankees* to their long home.

Goldsboro' Rough Notes, 14th inst.

Massachusetts Personal Liberty Bill.

BOSTON, March 12th.—The House to-day ordered to a third reading the bill modifying the personal liberty law which recently passed the State Senate.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13.—The steamer Tennessee, from Vera Cruz, on the 8th, has arrived. The British Minister has recognized the Constitutional Government. Gen. Uraga has accepted the mission to the United States.

Affairs in Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, March 14.—Ben McCulloch arrived to-day from Texas, en route Montgomery. He reports that Governor Houston left Austin to avoid further communication with the convention. If Gov. Houston refuses to take an oath to support the new constitution he will be deposed.

MASSACHUSETTS PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL.—BOSTON, March 13.—The personal liberty bill which passed the Senate last week, passed the House of Representatives to-day, after a warm debate, by a vote of 81 to 45.—The bill modifies the present law materially. There is no doubt the Governor will sign it.

FROM CALIFORNIA—BY PONY EXPRESS.—FORT KEARNEY, March 15.—The California pony express arrived here to-day with dates from San Francisco to the 2d instant. The steamer of the 1st inst. took out $729,000 in gold dust.

GEN. WOOL AND THE EVACUATION.—TROY, March 14.—The Troy Budget of last evening states authoritatively that the dispatches from Washington stating that Gen. Wool had advised the surrender of Fort Sumter are without foundation.

REMARKABLE SURGICAL CASE.—On the 4th of January, Cornelius Toobey, in a fit of *mania a potu*, made two incisions in his abdomen, and cut off, with his knife, two pieces, each about one foot in length, of the smaller intestine. He was taken in charge by Dr. J. McF. Gaston, who was assisted by Dr. W. C. Freeman. The haggled ends were clipped off, so that near three feet of the intestine were taken out. The two ends were brought together, and sewed with silver wire. The two incisions were opened into one by the surgeon, which, after the operation upon the intestine, was sewed up also, and the patient carried to the Poor-House. Little or no hope was entertained of his recovery, but to the astonishment of all cognizant with the case, he did survive, and on the 28th of February walked from the Poor House to the South Carolina Railroad Depot, and went off a well man.—*Columbia South Carolinian.*

Vetoe of President Davis.

The following is the Message of President Davis, communicating to Congress his reasons for vetoing the Slave Trade Bill:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
February 28, 1861. }

Gentlemen of Congress:—With sincere deference to the judgment of Congress, I have carefully considered the Bill in relation to the Slave Trade, and to punish persons offending therein, but have not been able to approve it, and, therefore, do return it with a statement of my objections.

The constitution—section seven, article one—provides that the importation of African negros from any foreign country other than slaveholding States of the United States is hereby forbidden, and Congress is required to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the same.—The rule herein given is emphatic, and distinctly directs the legislation which shall effectually prevent the importation of African negros. The Bill before me denounces as high misdemeanor the importation of African negros, or other persons of color, either to be sold as slaves or to be held to service or labor, affixing heavy, degrading penalties on the act if done with such intent. To that extent it accords with the requirements of the constitution, but in the sixth section of the Bill provision is made for the transfer of persons who may have been illegally imported into the Confederate States to the custody of foreign States or societies, upon condition of deportation and future freedom, and if the proposition thus to surrender them shall not be accepted, it is then made the duty of the President to cause said negros to be sold at public outcry to the highest bidder in any one of the States where such sale shall not be inconsistent with the laws thereof. This provision seems to me in opposition to the policy declared in the constitution.—The prohibition of the importation of African negros, and derogation of its mandates to legislate for the effectuation of that object, wherefore the Bill is returned to you for your further consideration, and, together with the objections, most respectfully submitted.

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

A vote was ordered on the passage of the Slave Trade Bill over the President's veto—yeas 15, nays 24.

THE INTERIOR OF THE FLOATING BATTERY.—A New York merchant, who, while in Charleston, was shown through the Floating Battery, furnishes the Times with the following description of its interior:

Accompanied by one of the Governor's Aids and met by Lieut. Hamilton at the entrance, we crawled through the gun holes, and stepped on the main deck. The first impression is that of immense solidity. The outer or gun side is covered with six plates of iron—two of them of the T railroad pattern, placed horizontally, and the other four bolted one over the other, in the strongest manner, and running vertically. The wall of the gun side is full four feet thick, constructed of that peculiar Palmetto wood, so full of fibrous material that 64-pounders cannot pierce them. The main deck is wide and roomy. In nineteen open chambers, on the port side of the deck, we found a profusion of shot—34-pounders, while just beyond them is an immense pile of sand-bags, which protect an overhanging roof, under which is to the placed the hospital. This also protects the magazines (three in number,) under which is the hole proper. There are six entrances to the hold, which will contain, if necessary, over three hundred men. When it is finally moored near Sumter, there will be four heavy wedges driven down by a species of a ram, which will hold it fast, and prevent any swaying around by the tide. Although not versed in military matters, I should say that its immense strength of Palmetto logs and iron combined, with a bombproof roof over all, will make it perfectly impervious to anything that Major Anderson can bring to bear against it. While thus secure, the inventor claims that he can easily effect a breach in the weak side of the fort.

THE ONLY MODE OF AVOIDING WAR.—We have all along contended that the unity of the South and the prompt secession of the Border States, were the surest modes of avoiding a war. The intelligent Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* fully concedes that point. Even the New York *Tribune* is forced to admit it. That favorite organ of the Abolition President says, in its Saturday's issue:

"If by a popular vote the Border States unequivocally declare their intention of going with the Confederate States—supposing that they shall not come back—then the revolution is formidable and respectable enough to appeal, with some reason, to the North to recognize the existence of a Southern Confederacy, to be met with treaties rather than with arms."

MARYLAND STATE CONVENTION.—The Maryland "State Conference Convention" re-assembled at Baltimore Tuesday morning, in pursuance of adjournment from the 20th ult. Delegates were present from all the counties except Frederick, Talbot, Caroline, Prince George's and Worcester. Judge Chambers, on taking the chair, made a statement that he had been informed before leaving home that Governor Hicks had determined to call a Convention, or submit the question of a Convention to a vote of the people, but since arriving here he had been informed by parties who had conferred with the Governor as late as Saturday morning last, that he had no intention at present of taking any such action. The session was spent in discussion, and in the reception of various resolutions, which were referred to a committee.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—Commissioners Forsyth and Crawford have received such assurances from high sources of the pacific intentions of the administration in reference to the Southern forts that at present they will make no official demands. Pending the movements looking to the evacuation of Fort Sumter they will remain quiet. It is said that their instructions contemplate a disregard of forms and etiquette in the attainment of results. A special messenger left here yesterday for Fort Sumter.

McLane Tilton, son of the late Capt. Tilton, has been appointed second lieutenant of marines.

The number of applicants for office has largely increased this week.

THE LOCUSTS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.—Washington is again the scene of a wild hunt for office. It is estimated that there are at present no less than twenty thousand place-seekers within the District, and the cry is still they come. Some of them are so poor that they carry their provisions with them, dine in the streets and sleep in the purlieus of the Capital.

Poor devils, they will be sadly disappointed. They have gone to Washington after the golden egg, but will find only the dead goose.

FORT SUMTER.—A distinguished gentleman from South Carolina, at present in the city, was yesterday assured by Lieut. General Scott that the troops would be withdrawn from Fort Sumter, and that the views touching that locality expressed in the *States* were well founded.

This action will take place on the recommendation of a board of army officers.

Washington, States, 14th inst.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—So far as ascertained the Cabinet has determined to adhere to its original position, and have Major Anderson's command withdrawn from Fort Sumter before the expiration of ten or twelve days. The Administration is disposed to let things remain quiet for a week or so. When the order goes to Major Anderson to evacuate, he will be removed to Fort Monroe, Virginia. This is the real state of the case.—*Special Tel. Corr. Char. Courier.*

BAR AND RESTAURANT,

Front Street, North of the Bank of Cape Fear and opposite the Bank of Wilmington.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the public, that he has opened as above a BAR ROOM AND RESTAURANT, where he will keep the CHOICEST and BEST LIQUORS, and serve up in the best manner everything that the market will afford.—OYSTERS in every style; GAME, when in season, etc., etc. MEALS at all hours.

He has secured the services of Mr. WM. H. CURTIS, well known to every admirer of FINE OYSTERS well served.

HENRY WEBB.

Oct. 8th, 1860.—283-tf ☞ Herald please copy.

NEW CORN MEAL AND HOMMONY.
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Nov. 9. STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

CAPE FEAR FLOUR.

FAMILY FLOUR, the only place to be had, at
STOKLEY & OLDHAM'S.
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FAMILY FLOUR, the only place to be had, at
Oct. 31. STOKLEY & OLDHAM'S.

COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!!

3,000 BAGS GOOD QUALITY, now being landed from the "Star of the Union State," direct from Rio de Janeiro, for sale in lots of ten bags and upwards, for cash, or in exchange for Naval Stores.

C. G. PARSLEY & CO.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 10, 1860. 6l—dfw-tf

MILITARY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Raleigh, Feb. 28th, 1861. }

The officers commanding Regiments of the North Carolina Militia, are requested to forward to the Adjutant General's office, at Raleigh, their address and their usual Post Offices.

J. F. HOKE, Adjt. Gen'l.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Raleigh, Feb. 28th, 1861. }

ORDERS No. 5.

To the Commanding Officers of the Regiments composing the 3d Brigade of the North Carolina Militia:

You are commanded to assemble the Commissioned Officers of your Regiments at their usual places of parade, on Saturday, the 27th day of April, to elect a Brigadier General for the 3d Brigade, and at the same time to vote for a Major General of the 6th Division of the North Carolina Militia. The result of the election to be returned to the Adjutant General's office, at Raleigh.

By order of the Commander-in-chief.

J. F. HOKE, Adjutant General.

The 3d Brigade is composed of the counties of Onslow, New Hanover, Duplin and Brunswick.

Headquarters 30th Reg't N. C. M., }
WILMINGTON, N. C., 7th March, 1861. }

ORDERS No. 1.

In obedience to Division and Brigade orders, the commissioned officers of this Regiment are ordered to meet at the Court House in Wilmington, on Saturday, the 27th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to vote for Major and Brigadier General of the 6th Division and 3d Brigade.

By order of Col. JNO. L. CANTWELL.

JAS. D. RADCLIFFE, Adjutant.

Head-Quarters 30th Reg't. N. C. M., }
WILMINGTON, N. C., 7th March, 1861. }

ORDER NO. 2.

AN ELECTION (by the officers, rank and file) to fill vacancies in the offices of Lieutenant Colonel and Major of this Regiment, will be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on Saturday, the 27th day of April next; and in accordance with section 5 of "An Act to amend the 70th Chapter of the Revised Code; Militia," the Captain and 1st Lieutenant of each Company, is hereby detailed to superintend the said election.

By order Col. JNO. L. CANTWELL.

JAS. D. RADCLIFFE, Adj't.

Head-Quarters 30th Regiment N. C. M., }
WILMINGTON, N. C., 7th March, 1861. }

ORDER NO. 3.

THE COMMANDING OFFICERS of Companies attached to this Regiment, are hereby required to furnish the Colonel with a full and correct roll of their respective Companies, on or before the 27th day of April next.

By order Col. JNO. L. CANTWELL.

JAS. D. RADCLIFFE, Adj't.

SANFORD'S
LIVER INVIGORATOR,
NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT IS COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all of the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the individual taking it, and is used in such quantities as to act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the *LIVER INVIGORATOR*, and it will cure *Liver Complaints, Billious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses, and many male be used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure SICK HEADACHE, (as thousands can testify) in twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack. All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor. MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.*

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO.—

SANFORD'S
FAMILY
CATHARTIC PILLS,
COMPOUNDED FROM

Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

The Family Cathartic PILLS is a gentle but active Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are good and safe in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as *Derangements of the Stomach, Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body, from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of Fever, Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache, or Weight in the Head, all Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children, Rheumatism, a great Purifier of the Blood, and many diseases of which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. Dose, 1 to 3.*

PRICE 3 DIMES.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR AND FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS are retailed